THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 18, NO 31. RHINELANDER WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1900. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

New Collarettes

Didn't carry over one. Haven't any old stock. All new. All new styles. All cheap. Not all high priced. Stock large and well selected. Remember the cheap place to buy Goods is at Our House. Ten Pieces new Carpet just in, 75 cent Blankets for 60c this month.

Out-of-town Orders promptly filled.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

OUR NEW FALL STOCK IS ATTRACTING MUCH ATTENTION.

It deserves to for certainly it is not only the best that we have ever shown, but is also superior to any other in this locality. No city dealer will show better styles in Fall Dry Goods or quote lower prices. Our steadily increasing business has been obtained by meeting both local and outside competition with better goods and lower prices than could be found elsewhere. We always invite inspection and comparison, and in every instance can offer good inducements to trade here.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

The Best Dairy In The Country

furnishes us with our butter and consequently it is high grade in every respect save price, which is almost as low as that usually paid for inferior butter. There's a know-how in making butter as in almost everything else—and our dairy people have the know-how as well as the purest and best of cream.

The Corner Grocery.

B. L. HORR, Prop.

Subscribe for The New North.—$1.50 per year in advance.

LESTER A. ROSE DIES WHILE IN MILWAUKEE

DIED VERY SUDDENLY FROM HEART FAILURE IN A RESTAURANT.

The Announcement Caused Surprise and Deep Regret Throughout the Wisconsin Valley—Well Known Secretary of the Advancement Association—Did Valuable Work in Advertising our Resources.

The announcement of the death of Lester A. Rose last week caused surprise, yea a shock, throughout the Wisconsin valley in particular and the state in general. Mr. Rose's death occurred very suddenly in Milwaukee last Thursday afternoon. Those who were more intimately acquainted with the gentleman were not so surprised by reason of his sudden departure from this life. To them it was known that he was not strong physically and had suffered from heart failure for some time.

Death overtook Mr. Rose in a private dining room over the Weber & McLaughlin restaurant in the city of Milwaukee. The Milwaukee Sentinel, in speaking of the death of Mr. Rose, says: "Mr. Rose was taken suddenly sick while sitting in the restaurant and was taken up stairs to the private dining room. He was alone when he became ill and as he grew rapidly worse a physician was summoned at once. Within fifteen minutes after being taken with his fit of sickness Mr. Rose was dead in spite of prompt medical aid.

"There was no one at the restaurant when Mr. Rose was taken ill who knew him, and not until the body had been at the Peacock undertaking rooms for some time was his identity known.

"Mr. Rose came to Milwaukee on Monday to attend the State fair and registered at the St. Charles hotel. Yesterday morning he left the hotel, but returned at about 3 o'clock. That was the last time he was seen alive by anyone who knew him.

"As nearly as is known, Mr. Rose went from the hotel to Weber & McLaughlin's and when sitting at a table was taken sick. He told the head waiter he felt badly and was advised to go to a private dining room on the second floor. Mr. Rose was becoming worse and after he lay down on a sofa in the dining room Dr. F. T. Riley, the nearest physician, was summoned. He had not been attending Mr. Rose five minutes before death came."

The deceased was well known to many of our Rhinelander people. During his association with the Wisconsin Valley Advancement association, as secretary, he visited Rhinelander frequently on business connected therewith. Upon the birth of the association last December, Mr. Rose was elected secretary and held that important position until a few weeks ago, when he resigned. He was faithful in the discharge of his duties and did valuable work in advertising the great resources of the valley.

The editor of the Wausau Record, with whom Mr. Rose was associated in the publication of that journal, speaks of the deceased as only can one who has become acquainted through social and business relations. He says as follows:

"Lester A. Rose was a man of firm will, kindly impulses and unmeasurable enthusiasm, and it was this enthusiasm, this optimism, that brought him whatever of success he achieved, and to it was due largely his failures. The writer does not know many of the details of Mr. Rose's life prior to his coming to Wausau, except that he was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., June 1st, 1847, but has learned in friendly conversations had with him that he had served at times as a locomotive engineer, house painter, scene painter, newspaper reporter, advertising agent, and for a number of years he was the publisher of a newspaper at Ottawa, Ill.

"Wherever he was he was free with his money. Accustomed at times to earning large sums, he spent his income with a free hand, and again he would be forced to furl his sails and run close to the wind. But even when fortune appeared to be frowning on him his elastic hope carried him through, he knew things would come his way tomorrow.

"Mr. Rose came to Wausau in September, 1898, and was given a position in the business department of this paper. As he worked for a percentage of the profits his name was inserted in the paper as one of its publishers. This connection continued unchanged, Mr. Rose devoting a part of his time to outside business by which he increased his income, until he was elected secretary of the Wisconsin Valley Advancement association last December, since while time he gradually lost interest in The Record, and last May his connection with this paper practically ended.

"As secretary of the Advancement association he showed his remarkable abilities as an advertiser. He canvassed the valley thoroughly that he might become familiar with its resources, and he exploited those resources as no other man in the valley could have done. It was in this field that the unfailing enthusiasm of the man was an inspiration to him, for he believed every word he wrote concerning the valley; he believed in the coming greatness of the valley as the Mohammedan believes in the prophet.

"Mr. Rose has never been a well man since he suffered from an attack of the grip several years ago. Prior to that time he was a man of magnificent physical development, but he never recovered from the attack. Those who were familiar with the state of his health were not surprised at his sudden death, for they knew that such an end would probably come at no distant day. Three times last week he fainted, and was restored to consciousness with considerable difficulty, and he was really on his way to Chicago to consult his old family physician when he died.

"Mr. Rose leaves a wife and one son, Henry. Mrs. Rose was preparing to join her husband in Milwaukee to accompany him to Chicago where they expected to visit with her relatives for a few days, and all her preparations had been made for leaving on the Northwestern train last night when the message came announcing the death of her husband. As Mrs. Rose is also in very poor health, the shock was a terrible one, and she was prostrated for a time, but she rallied in time to take the train for Milwaukee. She was accompanied on her journey by Mrs. Elliot, and Mr. Charles Mackey, of this office, who will remain with her until she is joined by her mother and brothers in Milwaukee."

MISS HESS DELIVERS INTERESTING LECTURE

RETURNED MISSIONARY FROM MARASH, TURKEY, VISITS HERE.

The Guest of Her Brother in the Town of Pelican—Greeted Sunday Evening By an Audience That Taxed the Capacity of the Methodist Church—A Good Description of People and their Habits.

Miss Meda Hess, a returned missionary from Marash, Turkey, delivered an address at the Methodist church last Sunday evening. Miss Hess arrived here last week to remain a few days the guest of her brother, John Hess, of the town of Pelican, of which mention was made in last week's New North.

The regular evening service was devoted to her. She was greeted by an audience that well nigh taxed the capacity of the church, the fact that she was to speak having been noised around.

Miss Hess' address was on Turkey as a whole, although in opening she stated that the subject covered too wide a field for her to give but a small idea of the people and their customs. She divided the population of the Ottoman empire into classes and spoke particularly of the classes she came in contact with in her work—the Armenians, and the Moslems. Miss Hess stated that the term christian as understood in Turkey did not stand for the good and holy but rather was synonymous with the vile and hypocritical. She said that as a stranger coming into Turkey for the first time and being given a choice of the religions as represented by the Moslem and christian faith, she would much prefer the Moslem to the other, as it represented much more of sincerity and uprightness than did the so-called christian religion. She said that the missionary did not seek to convert the Moslems but rather those tribes understood to be of the true faith, but who in fact were as bad almost as the barbarians, and worshippers of idols. Among this class the most heathenish customs prevail. No woman may set foot within a church in Armenia, nor is she treated with any consideration whatever. Her condition in life is no better than that of the dog and lower animals. She has no voice in the conduct of affairs and is no more enlightened than the dumb brute. The society of which Miss Hess is a representative takes up its work with these people, especially with the women and the accomplishments of the society have more than demonstrated that they could not well be improved on. Several curiosities were shown by Miss Hess at the close of her remarks. It is needless to say her address was most interesting.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

Willis J. Abbot and Mr. Halstead to Argue Questions of Campaign.

The Milwaukee Journal has perfected arrangements with the Democratic national committee and the Republican national committee whereby the great questions of the presidential campaign are to be debated in its columns, by able exponents of the principles of these great parties.

The Democratic side of this debate will be sustained by Mr. Willis J. Abbot, head of the press bureau of the Democratic national committee and famous throughout the country as a writer, and admitted to be thoroughly posted upon all political subjects. Mr. Halstead has a national reputation as an editor and writer upon political topics, and there is no doubt that they will afford a debate at once valuable and interesting. These debates will be followed by the reading public of Wisconsin and adjacent states with much interest. They are the result of the policy of The Journal to permit the full and free discussion of all sides of questions which arise.

Keep Them in School.

The public schools open next Monday, and the urchins will be off the streets for the next nine months to come.—Superior Wave.

The urchins and hoodlum element of the rising generation, as a rule will continue to run the streets. It would be an appreciative comfort, Frank, if there was some way to keep these youngsters in school.

WM. PETERS DEPARTS VERY MYSTERIOUSLY

HAZELHURST JUNCTION MAN SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED.

Left His Home on Tuesday of Last Week and Has Not Been Seen Since—Said to Have Started for Rhinelander in a Boat—Evidence Goes to Show That the Missing Man is Cold in Death.

Mystery surrounds the sudden disappearance of Wm. Peters from Hazelhurst Junction on Tuesday of last week. Since that time nothing has been seen or heard of the missing man and the general supposition is that Peters has been drowned in the Wisconsin river.

Peters left his home that morning for Rhinelander in his boat. He was accompanied by a couple of water spaniels. About three hours after the departure of Peters, one of the dogs returned, and late in the afternoon the other one returned without its master. When night came bringing no tidings of the missing man, the family became alarmed and informed their neighbors of the mysterious disappearance of the husband and father.

The next morning a hunting party was instituted, since which time a diligent search has been kept up, but without avail, as far as finding the missing man is concerned. Enough has been learned, however, to convince his friends that Mr. Peters has met a watery grave in the Wisconsin river, which thus far refuses to give up its dead. The boat occupied by Peters was found hung up about three miles down the river from his farm home on its banks. The oars were found a mile further down in a slough. These facts lead to the belief that Mr. Peters is cold in death.

Mr. Peter's son and F. M. Mason, of this city, left Saturday afternoon for Hazelhurst Junction to join in the search for the body of the missing man.

Wm. Peters was formerly a resident of this city. He left here about four years ago to take up his residence on his farm near Hazelhurst Junction, which he purchased at that time. He was between sixty and seventy years of age; a man liked by all who knew him. Peters leaves a wife and several children who have the sympathy of their many friends.

Mr. Mason returned Tuesday afternoon. He informed us that the body of Peters was found Monday evening about 5 o'clock about two miles down the river from his home. It appears that Peters had some family difficulties just before leaving home. It is further said that he partook of about a pint of alcohol, also that he bid his family good bye, saying that they would never see him again alive.

DIXON WINS MATCH

Stopped Joe La Fontaine Within the Time Limit, Ten Rounds—A Fine Exhibition—Crowd Pleased.

The ten round sparring match between Tom Dixon, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Joe LaFontaine, of Marinette, at the New Grand opera house, last Thursday night, was the most exciting and interesting event of its kind that the sporting men of our up-to-date little city have had the opportunity of witnessing for many moons. The fair and square exhibitions between Stone, the colored man, and Mike Hickey, and later that of Wm. Daniels and Stone, some weeks ago, worked up a feeling which worked to good advantage for the winner of Thursday nights event. The knowledge that the match would be on its merits and devoid of fake features brought a crowd to the hall that pressed around the roped arena and occupied every point of vantage in sight.

According to the agreement Dixon was to stop LaFontaine within the time limit of ten rounds in order to win the purse, which amounted to something over two hundred dollars.

Both men appeared to be in fine condition, although the right wrist of Dixon was bandaged and poulticed, because of a bad sprain received lately, which however did not prevent him from going into the match to win. As regards weight the men were about evenly matched, weighing close to 180 pounds, although Dixon might have been the heavier of the two.

Wm. Daniels and Mike Hickey acted as Dixon's seconds and Wm. Hentschel and Dan Heforitz for LaFontaine. Pat. Hood, of Ashland, was chosen referee and the selection of him for the position proved satisfactory to all.

A preliminary three round bout between Geo. Lambert and Dave Martell took place shortly before the principal event, and proved interesting. The honors were about even. Quarters, dimes, nickles and even fifty cent pieces were thrown on the mat for the boys after the go.

The main event was called at 10:00 o'clock, Dixon appearing in his corner first. The referee was then selected by the principals and the men shook hands. Both were splendidly muscled and fine specimens physically.

From the first to the last round the exhibition was one that awakened all the dormant energy in the breasts of the onlookers. There was such unmistakable evidence of determination on the one part and carefully guarded movements on the other that interest in the event never, for one moment, lagged. The exchanges were fierce and in the first round a clinch resulted in Dixon being thrown over the ropes. Both men landed in the round. The second and in fact all the succeeding rounds were fought fast and furious, Dixon being on the aggressive always and La Fontaine availing himself of every opening to clinch and kill time. It was soon evident that the Frenchman could stand considerable punishment. He suffered in appearance and was clearly in bad form but did not show weakness. Bets were offered from $25 up to $50, that Dixon would fail to carry out his contract within the limit and it looked that way to, but at the very close of the tenth and last round a left hook followed by a right gave the match to Dixon.

Dixon's next match will be at Duluth, when his arm has regained its usefulness. The match will be for a large purse and will probably come off within four or five weeks. His opponent will be Jim Arnold, of Duluth' heavy weight champion of Wisconsin. Arnold weighs, in condition, 215 pounds. Mr. Dixon has also partially arranged for a match with Frank Keller, an eastern heavy weight. The bout will take place in Mich.

OUR SUCCESSFUL FAIR CLOSED LAST FRIDAY

RACE PROGRAM WAS THE BEST EVER SEEN ON THE LOCAL TRACK.

Clever Exhibition by McNutt, the Running Horse Owned by Allie Wooster—Free for All Occurred the Closing Day—Agricultural Exhibit Was Lacking—Stock Display Was Exceptionally Good.

The fifth annual fair of the Oneida County Agricultural society closed last Friday. In some respects it was one of the most successful ever held. The only weak feature was the agricultural exhibits. Mr. Farmer for some reason did not take the customary interest in a display of the products of his farm. The merchants' and manufacturers' displays were likewise few and far between—like the Irishman's drinks. The balance of the attractions, though, were exceptionally good and made up for the weakness in the exhibits mentioned.

The fine arts display brought forth words of hearty praise from those who attended the fair, as did the display of stock. The poultry display was not to be sneezed at and attracted much attention.

The racing program was the best ever given on the local track and satisfied the crowds immensely. The results of Wednesday's races were published in last week's New North. The races of Thursday and Friday resulted as follows:

Thursday's races at the Oneida county fair resulted as follows:

Gentlemen's driving race to buggy, one-half mile:

Kate Fields, W. T. Stevens	3	3	3
Robin Hood, W. L. Beers	1	2	2
New North, Charles Stevens	2	1	1

Running race—Czarwitch, first; Golden Rod, second. Time, 51½ seconds.

Exhibition running race between the horse F. H. McNutt, without a saddle, rein or rider, and Czarwitch, ridden by Allie Wooster, was exciting, the lone horse easily winning in 50½ seconds, equaling his record.

Two mile handicap bicycle race—Won by Charles Steele, Waukesha; Ed. Williams, Antigo, second.

Half mile open, Charles Steele, first; Arthur Freeman, Milwaukee, second.

Mile open, Steele, first; Freeman, second.

County championship won by W. H. Davis.

Friday, the closing day at Oneida county fair, brought out the largest attendance in the history of the association and the racing program was carried out to the full satisfaction of all. The results:

2:28 pace:

Lady Wilkes	4	2	1	1
Voltaire	2	4	3	3
Minnie G	3	3	4	4
Mark Range	1	1	2	2

Best time—2:24¼.

Free-for-all:

A. W	3	2	3	3
McWilton	2	1	1	1
Carlby	1	3	2	2

Best time—2:19¾.

Running race, exhibition, between horse F. H. McNutt, riderless, and Czarwitch, ridden by A. Wooster, was easily won by McNutt in 51 seconds.

Running race—F. H. McNutt, first; Czarwitch, second; Golden Rod, third; time 52 second.

The services of James W. Brown, of Neenah, who acted as starter in the races, gave splendid satisfaction to all.

Allie Wooster, of Westfield, Wis., was here with his string of horses and carried off the greater portion of the honors. The exhibitions by McNutt, the little running horse, was a feature of the fair and the little animal won its way into the hearts of the many spectators. McNutt was entered in races on the two last days and ran without a rider against Czarwitch, ridden Mr. Wooster, the owner of both horses. McNutt went around the track once each afternoon. After passing the judge's stand the little animal would stop intelligently, turn around and walk back to the stand proudly, as if human. Cheer after cheer would go up as a consequence.

Taking all in all, it can be truthfully said the fair was a decided success and all who attended were well pleased with the show.

There were numerous side attractions to lure in the crowds and gather in their dimes. They were all legitimate, however, and nothing objectionable was allowed on the grounds to rim-dam the unsuspecting.

The boys of Co. L now have their gymnasium in running order and are ready for business. The running track has been put in. The sewer from Davenport street to the armory building has been laid and the baths are now in readiness. Those wishing to join the gymnasium may procure their tickets at the armory.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

Among the representatives of foreign countries at the famed Chautauqua assembly, Chautauqua, N. Y., none attracts more attention than Miss Carrie Rousseau, of Kenilworth, South Africa. She is a cousin of President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, over which British dominion is now established.

New surgical instruments operated by electric motors are coming into use. The most wonderful is an electric saw, which cuts through bone and tissue with lightning speed. This machine has already found an extensive use in large hospitals, and has proved of value in severe operations, where the shock attending the use of the slower hand saw would have frequently proved fatal to the patient.

Women live longer than men. Statistics of the various countries are remarkable on this point. In Germany only 113 out of 1,000 males reach the age of 50, while more than 500 of 1,000 females reach that age. In the United States there are 2,552 female to 1,208 male centenarians. In France, of 10 centenarians, 7 are women and only 3 men. In the rest of Europe, of 21 centenarians, 16 are women.

Excavations were recently made at Cripplegate, London, to determine whether the medieval bastion covered any remains of the old Roman bastion, supposed to have existed in that neighborhood. The first excavation revealed a Roman wall five feet below St. Giles' churchyard, which is 16 feet below the street level. The average height of this old wall was 25 to 30 feet, but so far only about seven feet have been exposed.

Women are reveling in a Japanese craze. Milady must have her Japanese morning room, and, if you are a fortunate intimate, you may perhaps obtain a glimpse of this coveted apartment. The Japanese morning room is hung with light, figured matting, the floor is covered with matting and there is a wide divan upholstered with the same material. A few cushions are permitted on the divan, but not many, and there are no chairs.

Among those who accompanied the new Japanese minister to Washington the other day was Mr. Yamada a prominent young judge of Tokio, who will make his headquarters in Philadelphia the coming year. Additional interest is attached to Yamada in that he was the first native Japanese to join the society of Friends in Japan, where a number of Quakers, including several from Philadelphia, opened a school some years ago.

Gov. Stanely, of Kansas, while practicing law, defended a negro charged with murder. His client was convicted and Mr. Stanley wrote a strong indorsement of the convict's application for a pardon. Now he has been called upon to pass upon another application on behalf of the same man but, like his predecessor, refuses to grant it, even though backed by his own letter, saying that as governor he views the matter "in an entirely different light."

The treasury department is awaiting the return of Chinese missionaries, some of whom, it is believed, will not be able to go back to China, in the hope of getting from among them some Chinese interpreters. Those now in the service of the immigration bureau are Chinese, and it is said that the bureau places little confidence in them because of their friendships and their supposed liability of bribery in connnection with the illegal entry of other Chinese into the United States.

The engineering feat of transporting a steamboat of 550 tons from Scotland to Lake Titicaca—the most elevated lake in South America—has just been accomplished. The vessel is the Coya. It was constructed in Scotland and then taken in sections to Mollendo, Peru, from which place it was carried in twenty-two cars to the railroad skirting the steep sides of the Andes to the lakeside, nearly 13,000 feet above the sea level. There the sections of the vessel were put together again and the boilers and engines installed.

England and most other countries are complaining bitterly at the rapidly increasing price of coal. But if the coal famine leads civilization to adopt electric or sun heating it will save Europe and North America alone a little bill of $315,000,000 a year loss to buildings and personal property by fire. London alone has ten fires a day on an average, and spends $750,000 a year on her fire brigade. New York has 18 fires every 24 hours, and expends $2,510,000 in putting them out. Every time an alarm is sounded in London it costs $200.

The twentieth century will have 24 leap years, the greatest number possible. February will have five Sundays three times—1920, 1948 and 1976. The earliest possible date on which Easter can occur is March 22. The last time it occurred on that date was 1818. The latest date that Easter can occur is April 25. It will occur but one time in the coming century on that date—1943. The middle day of the century will be January 1, 1951. There will be 350 eclipses of the moon and sun during the coming century.

STRIKE PROSPECTS.

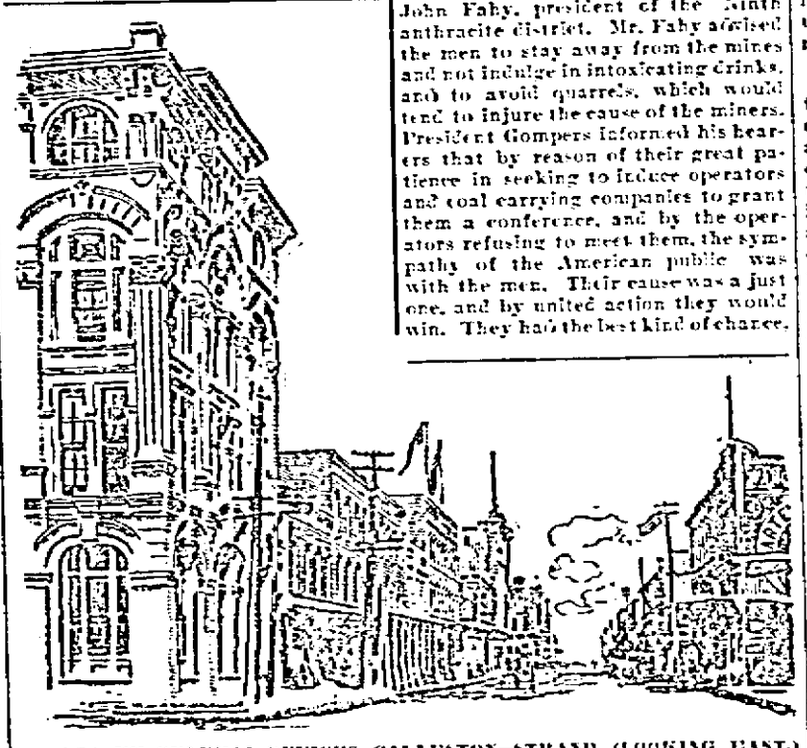
Indications That the Tie-Up Will Be of Great Magnitude.

REPORTS FROM AFFECTED REGION.

The Operators Prepared to Run Their Collieries Even Though Short of Help—Efforts to Secure Arbitration.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—That the strike of the mine workers in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, which President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, has officially ordered to begin this morning, will be one of considerable magnitude seems certain from reports received from the regions affected. It seems equally certain that a number of operators will make an effort to run their collieries, even though they may be short-handed, but whether they will be successful only can be determined when the breaker whistles sound the call to work. The operators generally will have their collieries in condition to begin operations and the whistles will blow as usual, but a large number of employers admit that there is but little hope of being able to start.

Sunday was one of quiet throughout the entire coal district. The mine workers were orderly and their leaders were busy addressing meetings to encourage and enthuse the members of the union and to win over such of the nonunion men as they could. Many of these latter, although not favoring a strike, will, it is the general opinion, remain away from the mines rather than bear the criticism and reproaches of their fellow workmen. An effort is being made to have Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, act as arbitrator. Father Phillips, of Hazleton, who has been laboring hard to effect a peaceful settlement of the labor troubles, was in conference at a late hour with President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, urging him to delay the strike until Archbishop Ryan shall have exhausted his efforts.



SANTA FE GENERAL OFFICES, GALVESTON—STRAND (LOOKING EAST.)
(Water Twelve Feet Deep in This Street and Many Buildings Wrecked.)

A Quiet Sunday.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 17.—With the exception of President Mitchell's arrival, there was little evidence shown here Sunday that Hazleton was the storm center of the present coal war between labor and capital. Nothing occurred to disturb the serenity of the Sabbath. Quite a large number of miners came to town, but soon left when they found that there was no news floating around. With the exception of the engineers, firemen, pump runners and repair men no one was around any of the mines in this vicinity. Public meetings of miners were held during the day at Harley, Ebervale and Freeland, on the north side, Shepter and Tarwood on the west side, and at Coleram, south of here. The largest gathering was that at Freeland, 12 miles north, where the union men are not so strong as the organizers would like to have them. This meeting was held in the open air and was addressed by National Committeeman Benjamin James and a number of other labor leaders well known in these regions. There were 2,000 persons in the crowd. When Mr. James asked all those to raise their hands who were against a strike not an arm went up. All the meetings were held for the purpose of encouraging the men to stand firm in the present conflict and also to strengthen their union by recruiting new members.

Depends on the Foreigners.

The foreign speaking miners are in the majority in the Hazleton district, and most of them are in favor of a strike. The English speaking workmen who are in favor of striking are not so numerous. It seems to those who are in close touch with the situation that all depends on the foreigners. If they conclude to stay away from their work the miners will be so crippled that operations will have to cease, thus forcing idleness upon the English speaking workmen. The territory south of Hazleton is well organized and there is some apprehension here that disturbances might occur among the foreigners in that locality. Some of them have made threats of bodily harm against anyone who starts work in the morning. The United Mine Workers' officials are doing their best to prevent any outbreaks.

Fifty Per Cent. Will Strike.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 17.—The United Mine Workers' leaders say that from reports at hand from Dauphin, Columbia, Schuylkill and Northumberland counties indications pointed to at least 50 per cent. of the men, principally between here and Centralia, going on strike to-day. In which event the collieries cannot be operated. Before the close of the week the United Mine Workers expect to have most of the operations in the district at a standstill. The leaders say the operators and coal companies underrate the strength of the union. The officials of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company in this district announced this evening that when the colliery whistles are blown to-day 60 per cent. of the employes will be at the mines. The officials also stated that if enough men stayed away from the mine in sufficient numbers to compel the Henry Clay shaft to shut down the mules will be hoisted, after which the colliery will be abandoned. The United Mine Workers claim that the company will not permit the shaft to be flooded.

Addressed by Gompers.

A mass meeting was held here Sunday afternoon, which was attended by between 4,000 and 5,000 miners. They were very enthusiastic over speeches by Samuel Gompers, president of the National Federation of Labor, and John Fahy, president of the Ninth anthracite district. Mr. Fahy advised the men to stay away from the mines and not indulge in intoxicating drinks, and to avoid quarrels, which would tend to injure the cause of the miners. President Gompers informed his hearers that by reason of their great patience in seeking to induce operators and coal carrying companies to grant them a conference, and by the operators refusing to meet them, the sympathy of the American public was with the men. Their cause was a just one, and by united action they would win. They had the best kind of chance, and considerable strength would be accorded the United Mine Workers by kindred associations to defeat the operators. The speaker also said that the clergy made a mistake in advising the men not to strike; that the wrongs of the workingmen were so great that they could not now recede an inch from President Mitchell's order for a strike unless the operators grant concessions.

The Men Are Divided.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 17. — The miners in the Lykens region are divided on the strike question, and it is expected that at least half of them will go to work to-day. A meeting of the union men at Lykens was held Sunday afternoon, at which it was decided not to work, but it was thought enough will stand by the company to operate the mine. Reports from Wiconisco are that the men there will obey the strike order as long as there is any hope of a compromise with the operators. A secret session of the Lykens and Wiconisco miners was held at Lykens to invite the mine employes at Williamstown to join the strike. The men there do not belong to the union and are opposed to a strike because of the refusal of the miners at Lykens and Wiconisco to support them in the strike of 1886. The collieries in the Lykens region are controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad and employ in the aggregate about 2,200 men and boys, 1,200 of whom live at Lykens.

POPULATION OF SUPERIOR.

Wisconsin Town Makes Remarkable Gain in the Last Ten Years According to Census Report.

Superior, Wis., leads all other cities in the country as regards the percentage of increase in its population, so far as the returns of the census office show, and has graduated to the 25,000 class of cities. The percentage of gain is 159.46, the population being 31,091, an increase of 19,168 over 1890, when the population was 11,953. It will be seen that superior almost trebled its population.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The census bureau announces that the population of Oshkosh, Wis., is 28,284, as against 22,836 in 1890; an increase of 5,448, or 23.86 per cent.

The population of Newport, Ky., is 28,301, as against 24,918 in 1890; an increase of 3,383, or 13.58 per cent.

Snow in Wisconsin.

Negaunee, Wis., Sept. 17.—With the thermometer at 20 above zero it commenced snowing Sunday at three p. m. and kept up all the afternoon. It will do much damage to the crops here if it freezes hard. It was raining all day up to that time.

Passed Away.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17.—John P. Shannon, supreme dictator of the Knights of Honor of the United States, died at Elberton, Ga., Sunday.

ACCEPTS THE HONOR.

Gov. Roosevelt Takes the Vice Presidential Nomination.

LETTER EXPRESSING HIS VIEWS.

He Declares the Financial Questions to Be the Paramount Issue—Discusses Trusts, Imperialism and Militarism.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, has given out for publication his letter accepting the republican nomination for vice presidency. The letter is dated Oyster Bay, N. Y., September 15, and is addressed to Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, chairman of the committee on notification of vice president. Gov. Roosevelt's first sentence is an acceptance of the nomination, and an expression of thanks for the honor conferred. He declares that in this contest the welfare of the nation is at stake, and that we must continue the work so well begun during the present administration. He says the platform adopted at Kansas City stands for reaction and disorder, and to put into practice the principles embodied therein would mean grave disaster to the nation. It would mean the upsetting of our financial system, and thus the abandonment of the nation's good faith. It would mean a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights.

The Paramount Issue.

He declares that the most important of all problems is that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders. The need that our nation should do its work well abroad is second to the thorough performance of duty at home. The present contest, he declares, is for a continuance of conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of our civil and political integrity. He says the policy of the free coinage of silver at a ration of 16 to 1 is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household, and, above all, the women and children of every home. No issue can be paramount to the issue thus made, for the paramountcy of such issue is to be determined, not by the dictum of any man or of any body of men, but by the fact that it vitally affects the well-being of every home in the land. The governor continues at considerable length a discussion of the financial question, and says that so intimate is the connection between industrial prosperity and a sound currency that the former is jeopardized, not merely by unsound finance, but by the very threat of unsound finance. The one absolutely vital need of our whole industrial system is sound money.

The Trusts.

On the question of trusts, Gov. Roosevelt says the first thing to do in determining whether there are real abuses in existing forms of industrial combination is to secure publicity as to capitalization, profits and all else of importance to the public. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and in other cases point out the remedies. The state, acting in its collective capacity, would thus first find out the facts, and then be able to take such action as wisdom should dictate. Much can be done by taxation, and even more by regulation, by close supervision and the unsparing excision of all unhealthy, destructive and anti-social elements. The separate state governments can do a great deal, but when they decline to cooperate the national government must step in.

Imperialism and Militarism.

Gov. Roosevelt enters into a lengthy exposition of the past history of our government in the acquisition of new territory, thus leading up to an expression of his views on the questions of imperialism and militarism. He says that in the pursuit of our present policy in the Philippines we are making no new departure, and are not taking a single step which in any way affects our institutions or our traditional policies. He says the only certain way of rendering it necessary for our republic to enter on a career of militarism would be to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes, and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference. A far larger army would be required to carry out such a policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag, while the presence of this flag on the islands is really the only possible security against outside interference.

If the Filipinos are now entitled to independence, they are also entitled to decide for themselves whether their government shall be stable or unstable, civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all. If this be true, then the whole argument against President McKinley's policy becomes absurd when it is conceded that we should, to quote the language of the Kansas City platform, "give to the Philippines first a stable form of government." The governor continues:

"Properly speaking, the question is now not whether we shall expand—for we have already expanded—but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisan politics in their administration must be entirely eliminated. We must continue to put at the heads of affairs in the different islands such men as Gen. Wood, Gov. Allen and Judge Taft; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done. The minor places in their administration, where it is impossible to fill them by natives, must be filled by the strictest application of the merit system. It is very important that in our own home administration the merely ministerial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely nonpolitical, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly-acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all.

"It must be remembered always that governing these islands in the interest of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at the moment prefer. To grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief; and this is no more altered by the fact that the Filipinos fought the Spaniards than it would be by the fact that Apaches have long been trained and employed by the United States army and have rendered signal service therein, just as the Pawnees did under the administration of President Grant; just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of Gen. Washington, and the friendly tribes of the Six Nations in the days of President Madison.

"There are now in the United States communities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our political system, all the members of the tribes becoming United States citizens. There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a step. There are individuals among the Apaches, Pawnees, Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes who are now United States citizens, and who are entitled to stand, and do stand, on an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white blood. Men of Indian blood are now serving in the army and navy and in congress and occupy high position both in the business and the political world. There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian, or any body of Indians, becomes fit for self-government, he or it should be granted the fullest equality with the whites; but there would be no justification whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction. Exactly the same reasoning applies in the case of the Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the islanders; under no circumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half-breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flourished under Tweed, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only possible under such an oligarchy."

FOUGHT WITH BOXERS.

Americans Victorious in a Recent Engagement—They Suffer No Loss.

Tientsin, Sept. 14, via Shanghai, Sept. 17.—A British signal officer reports a sharp engagement between a company of the Fourteenth United States infantry and 2,000 Boxers at Mo Tao (Ma Tow?) on the road to Peking. The Americans made a gallant stand, and a detachment of Bengal Lancers near by hearing the firing, came to their rescue and charged the Boxers in the rear. The Chinese were routed, leaving 200 dead. The Americans had no causalties. The Germans report an engagement with a heavy force of Boxers west of Peking. The German loss is said to have been 20. Indications now point strongly to the withdrawal of all the powers from Peking to Tientsin.

Peking, Sept. 11, via Taku, Sept. 17.—The allied generals were in conference four hours, the principal topic being how best to encourage the Chinese to return to work. It was agreed that looting should cease and that foraging parties should hereafter be accompanied by an officer who should give receipts for all supplies taken. The question of wintering at Tientsin was brought up with a view of ascertaining, if possible, the attitude of the Russians. Gen. Linevitch admitted that most of his troops would winter there.

At the Japanese legation it is not believed that the man who claims to have killed Baron Von Ketteler is the actual criminal. The Japanese believe that he has been paid to accuse himself by the Russians, in order to discredit Prince Ching. The Japanese favor Prince Ching and the Russians Li Hung Chang.

Shanghai, Sept. 17.—The news of the contemplated withdrawal of the allies from Peking has caused a great sensation and is regarded here as a great mistake, which is likely to eventuate in disturbances in other parts of China, where the people are certain to attribute the evacuation to a defeat of the European forces. Even here the Chinese, as a whole, do not believe that the allies ever reached Peking. They think the story a fabrication concocted for the purpose of imposing upon the officials.

Competent observers believe that a lesson must be brought home to China now in order to prevent serious outbreaks in the future.

Offer to Care for Kruger.

The Hague, Sept. 17.—The government of the Netherlands has telegraphed to Lourenzo Marques offering a Dutch warship to bring Mr. Kruger to Holland.

Lisbon, Sept. 17.—The Portuguese government has telegraphed to the governor of Mozambique authorizing the departure of Mr. Kruger for Europe. The governor, however, must satisfy himself that Mr. Kruger is really going to Europe. Meanwhile he is instructed to take all precautions to safeguard the personal security of Mr. Kruger.

Printing Works Burned.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 17.—Fire broke out Sunday afternoon in the plant of the Erie lithographing and printing works, doing damage to the amount of between $40,000 and $50,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Killed in a Crap Game.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 17.—In a crap game in the suburbs James Jenkins was shot through the heart and instantly killed by William Hulett. Hulett escaped.

ALL VERY HOPEFUL.

A Determined Spirit Animates Galveston Survivors.

WORK OF RESTORING ORDER GOES ON

No Longer a Thought of Abandoning the Site as a New City—Dead Bodies Still Being Found.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 17.—Yesterday was a dreary Sabbath here. Services were held in the few churches made fit for use since the great storm. All day men and boys were at work clearing away the debris. Only a few dead were found during the day, and they were quickly burned, no attempt being made to identify them.

What a contrast! Last Sunday, gloom, desolation and despair prevailed in this storm-torn city. Now hope and determination have seized the people; they realize that the task before them is gigantic, yet with the generous aid that is flowing to them in a broad stream from all parts of the civilized world, and their own indomitable purpose, the sick and wounded will be healed, the destitute relieved and recuperation of Galveston will be speedy and the city will be rebuilt and placed on a more enduring foundation and her commercial career started anew. Such is the spirit displayed to-day by this grievously stricken people.

One can hear no complaining, no expression of want of confidence, but only of hope, zeal and determination, and this is exemplified by the vigorous enterprise visible on every hand. Work is being pushed under a systematic plan of operation that is rapidly bringing order out of chaos. The search and burial or cremation of the unfortunate victims within the corporate limits is being rapidly prosecuted by a large force in organized squads under military direction. Down the island and on the mainland the work of interring the dead is conducted with the same system.

City Well Protected.

Looting and the desecration of corpses have ceased since the military have assumed charge of affairs, and they are cooperating harmoniously with the civil authorities. Sheriff Thomas is in charge of the isolated district, and is directing interment and the recovery of property there. United States Marshal Grant has been given full authority by Gen. Scurry, and is directing affairs on the mainland, aided by a troop of rangers, who are ordered to make short work of looters and arrest all suspicious characters. The Rangers and the militia and civil guard's stationed at Texas City and Virginia Point are under the direction of Marshal Grant. These are the two points of ingress into the city. He also has control over all the railways running into this city and all craft plying between Virginia Point and Texas City, and no one can embark or disembark at these places without his permission, unless having authority so to do from his superior officers.

The cleaning up and disinfecting of streets, stores and buildings goes bravely on and the sanitary condition of the down-town portion of the city has been greatly improved. Mayor Jones stated there would be no let up in the work until the entire city is cleansed and disinfected. Dry goods stores and clothing houses resemble great laundries and every available space is occupied with goods hung up to dry. Fortunately the weather is clear, hot and dry for this purpose.

Since all the railways terminating here have united upon one bridge, and are pushing the work night and day, with a large force reconstructing it, while the tracks are being restored on the island and mainland by large forces, it is confidently asserted that Galveston will have communication directly by Wednesday next. If this is done it will relieve the existing situation wonderfully, as all supplies are now brought in by boat.

In the Churches.

All churches in the city, either being wrecked or ruined, with one or two exceptions, Divine services were in most cases suspended. Mass was celebrated at St. Mary's cathedral in the morning and was largely attended. Father Kirwin preached an eloquent and feeling sermon, in which he spoke of the awful calamity that had befallen the people. After expressing sympathy with the afflicted and distressed, he advised all to go to work in burying the dead. That was their first duty; the next was to bring the names of the widows and orphans to the church and they could rest assured of the unfortunates being cared for. Father Kirwin said: "We will build a more secure, a larger, a better city here, and need never fear a repetition of the calamity of the century."

The keeper of the life saving station at the western extremity of the island got in Sunday. He reports the station gone and that a frightful scene of desolation exists there. He reports that 150 bodies were buried there; that the prairie and marshes are strewn with the carcasses of animals and reptiles and that the stench is stifling.

Awful Conditions in Coast Country.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 17.—The coast country is beginning to be heard from. A bulletin from Hitchcock says:

"Country districts are strewn with corpses. The prairies around Hitchcock are dotted with the bodies of the dead. Scores are unburied as the bodies are too badly decomposed to handle and the water too deep to admit of burial. Any inquiries about the dead should be addressed to T. J. Williams. A pestilence is feared from the decomposing animal matter lying everywhere. The stench is something awful. Disinfecting material is badly needed."

LEGIONS OF CRANKS.

Writing to Government Officials Is Their Pet Hobby.

Some of Them Are Dangerous, But Most of Them Are Harmless Lunatics—One Has Electricity in His Head.

There are all sorts of cranks in the world—some of them dangerous to society or themselves, others merely annoying to public men or the persons whom they pester with their ideas. Probably Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, has as good an opportunity to know about them as anyone connected with the government.

"I was at my home the other day," said Chief Wilkie to a Washington Star reporter, "when I was informed that a man wanted to see me. I went to the door, and, after the usual greetings, the man asked me if he could talk with me a few minutes. I took him to a private place, and the first question he asked me was whether I knew Thomas A. Edison. I replied in the affirmative and the man told me this story: 'Edison is after me. He has pursued me right along with his wireless telegraphy, and has run me out of nearly every job I have had. I now feel the electricity buzzing around my head, and every time I have ever been near Edison the electricity would almost kill me. I at first thought it was all due to drinking, but since I have stopped drinking the electricity in my head continues. I do not think it is fair that a man should use his talent in any such way, and I have come to you to see if something can't be done.'

"All during the talk," continued Chief Wilkie, "the man looked at me in the most serious and earnest manner. I, of course, saw that he was a crank before he had spoken many sentences, and the question with me was what to say to him to give him the most satisfaction. A thought occurred to me. I asked him if he knew Tesla, the great rival of Edison. He

JOHN E. WILKIE.
(Chief of the Secret Service of the United States.)

said he did. Then I told him that Tesla could get satisfaction for him. I told him if he would just explain to Tesla what Edison was trying to do to him Tesla would build him an instrument that would neutralize Edison's electricity and would defeat all of Edison's plans. The man's face actually beamed with pleasure when I unfolded this plan to him, and he declared that he would write to a friend at once and put the plan in operation. He went away satisfied."

In his office in the treasury building Chief Wilkie has a small case devoted to letters from cranks. Many cranks write to him, and some of them keep up a regular correspondence.

A plot to blow up all the government buildings, kill the president and all public officials was revealed to Chief Wilkie in a letter from a crank at Cleveland, O. The writer said that 40 anarchists had left for Washington, and would do their dastardly work the next day. He implored the officials to be on the lookout. The funny part of the letter was that if there had been such a plan it could have been carried out before the letter arrived, as the writer had forgotten to mail the letter for three days after he had written it.

Sometimes there is absolutely no connection in the ideas sought to be conveyed by the writer. In Atlantic City is a crank of this kind. He thinks himself a student so profound that none understands his ideas. Writing to Chief Wilkie, occasionally underscoring some phrase or sentence, he says: "Will you pardon this liberty? Still, I thought it best to state a few facts, and thought 'it takes a very secure place to keep a secret.' One of my lines of study is 'shooting arrows.' I have wandered on in the forest of study, concerning Columbia, that I seem to be at home with you all, but awakening to conditions of my circumstances—you are all lost—as knowing you, for recommendation. To clear the atmosphere a little I inclose a photo of my two signatures. I am the same person, full signature special, short-writing and stamp business, and partly special to some extent, I mean. The full signature to a letter may mean some importance as to information, or may be considered as an arrow of a diplomatic character shot in the right direction."

From Chattanooga, Tenn., Chief Wilkie has been receiving letters from a man who says he is under "a magic influence," and he wants detectives sent to clear the whole matter up.

Richest Town in Europe.

There are no taxes in Arsa, Sweden. In the course of 20 or 40 years the community has sold about $5,000,000 worth of trees, and thus obtained money to pay the expenses of government. Railways and telephones are free as well as the schools.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

Short Biographical Sketch of the Republican Nominee for Governor of Wisconsin.

Robert Marion La Follette, the republican candidate for governor of Wisconsin, is a native of that state. He was born at Primrose, Dane county, June 14, 1855, and is a descendant from an old French Huguenot family, which settled in this country more than a century ago.

In 1873 the family moved to Madison, and two years later Robert entered the state university. As a student he took an active part in the debating societies of the institution, and in his senior year won the interstate oratorical contest, meeting contestants from six other states. His oration

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.
(Republican Nominee for Governor of Wisconsin.)

was entitled "Iago," and the production was declared to be a masterpiece.

He graduated in 1879, and six months later passed an examination for admission to the bar. In the fall of 1880 he was nominated and elected district attorney of Dane county, and was renominated and reelected in 1882. In 1884, when only 29 years old, he was elected to represent the Third Wisconsin district in congress, being the youngest man in the Forty-ninth congress. He was three times renominated by acclamation, being reelected twice, but failing of the third.

As a member of the committee on ways and means he drafted the tariff schedules on farm products, tobacco, linen and silks, and he was a member of the subcommittee which framed the iron and steel schedule.

Upon his retirement from congress in 1890, Mr. La Follette reentered upon the practice of his profession at Madison, as senior member of the firm of La Follette, Harper, Roe & Zimmerman. This partnership was dissolved in 1894, and he has since practiced alone. He was offered the comptrollership of the treasury by President McKinley, soon after his inauguration, but declined it.

Mr. La Follette was married to Miss Belle Case, a classmate at the university, in 1880, and his family consists of one daughter and two sons.

ESCAPED FROM BOXERS.

Eleven-Year-Old Margaret Chalfant and Her Father Were Pursued by 500 Chinese.

Margaret Chalfant, the 11-year-old daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Frank H. Chalfant, American missionaries to China, has reached America direct from the heart of the Boxer troubles of the empire. Her father, just before she left that country, held 500 Boxers at bay for more than three hours, and finally found it necessary to kill two of the pursuing heathen in order to save the lives of a party of missionaries at Wei Hei.

For a time Rev. Mr. Chalfant shot in the air to frighten the band of Box-

MARGARET CHALFANT.
(Little Missionary Girl Who Escaped from the Boxers.)

ers, but they, believing that they were invulnerable to foreign bullets in time of war, laughed at each report of the gun. Realizing that their superstition made them fearless he found it his duty to shoot into the crowd. This had the desired effect, and before another attack the missionaries had sufficient time to escape over the walls of the compound, and after several hours reached the German mines.

Tired and exhausted by their trip, several of the missionaries decided to return to America for the present. Miss Charlotte Hawes, of Pittsburgh, one of the missionaries at the Wei Hei station at the time the attack was made by the Boxers, has arrived home. Little Miss Chalfant accompanied her and will remain with her uncle and aunt in Pittsburgh until her parents either arrive here or send for her to return to China.

Rev. Charles Chalfant, of Ashtabula, O., is an uncle of Margaret's. Her papa has been chosen by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions to return to Wei Hei as soon as practicable and ascertain the loss to mission property and missionaries.

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAIL.

Enough to Eat Is Not All That the Laborer Gets Under the Republican Administration.

The republican battle cry of "a full dinner pail" tells in a few words the effect which republican policies have had in making prosperous the great industries of the country, and, consequently, in improving the condition of workingmen from a material standpoint. No workingman needs to be reminded that his dinner pail was not full from 1892 to 1896, while a democratic administration was in power. Every workingman knows that now, after nearly four years of republican administration, there is plenty of work at good wages for every man who wants work. The republican slogan is therefore simply a statement of fact.

Democratic speakers and organs reply that the American workingman wants more than a full dinner pail. He wants his full and honest share of the proceeds of his labor; he wants a chance to educate his children well; he wants to enjoy the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life; he objects to being classed as an animal to whom plenty of food is the highest ideal.

This is a fair statement of the ambition of every American workingman who is worthy to bear the name. It is indorsed by the republican party the more sincerely because it has made it possible for him to realize them. Before any man can hope to enjoy the luxuries of life he must first secure the necessaries; before he can give his children the benefit of education he must first be able to feed them; the first ambition of every man is to support his family in comfort; then he may begin to provide for them the advantages which are possible to the industrious and energetic man who has settled the question of food, lodging and clothing. Take away the full dinner pail and the workingman finds himself fully employed in securing for his family the bare necessaries of life.

Briefly the situation is this: The republican party four years ago promised to put into force such policies as would revive the stagnant industries of the country and give the workingman a fair chance to better himself in the world. Bryan, advocating only the free coinage of silver, declared that republican success would enslave the workingman and make national prosperity impossible. The republican party was successful and it has kept its promises. Bryan has been proved a false prophet of evil.

Bryan stands to-day in the attitude of a man who has repudiated his own most solemn pledges. In the speech which nominated him for the presidency in 1896 he declared in discussing the free and unlimited coinage of silver that when that reform had been accomplished "all other reforms will be possible, and until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished." To-day he is advocating other isms and ologies. Either he is insincere and a mere demagogue or else he must resurrect the bones of his buried hobby and in so doing strike a blow to the industries of the country which will make the workingman whose dinner pail is half full an object of envy among his fellows.

The full dinner pail is the real issue in spite of demagogic attempts to obscure it. If the republicans are successful there is every reason to believe that the dinner pail will be full and everything else desirable will at least be possible. If Bryan should win, the dinner pail will be empty, or else all history and recent personal experience will be given the lie. Let the workingman choose between his dinner pail empty or full. He will know under which condition it will be possible to realize greater ambitions.—Chicago Tribune.

☞The extraordinary activity in enlistments shows that the young men of the country are not affected by the scare talk about imperialism. With 2,700 picked recruits for the foreign service during July, and 9,705 men offering to enlist who were rejected, it looks as if the Little American movement were a failure. Possibly, however, Mr. Bryan is making converts among the women and old men.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞Mr. Cleveland advises a democratic correspondent to vote according to his "conscience and informed patriotic sense." If conscience, common sense and patriotism are to be consulted, Bryan might as well withdraw.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BRYAN AND THE WAR.

Worked for the Possession of the Philippines and Now Rails Upon Governing Them.

"Mr. Bryan knows that he worked for the ratification of the treaty which gave to the United States the Philippine islands," said ex-Senator Thomas E. Boyd, of Noblesville, recently, "and he acts the part of a dishonest man when he goes around over the country delivering his anti-imperialistic speech and quoting Lincoln in support of his false theories. I ran across an interesting paragraph in the proceedings of the Chicago convention of 1864 the other day. In that convention Mr. Stambaugh, of Ohio, said that if he were called upon to elect between the 'nigger' and disunion and separation he would choose the latter. (Storm of cheers.) Bayonets and cannon, and above all negro emancipation, said Mr. Stambaugh, could not conquer a permanent peace. One reason given by Mr. Stambaugh why the democrats should support the convention's candidate was that hell might be searched over without finding a worse president than Abraham Lincoln."

"In this same convention of 1864," continued Mr. Boyd, "the democrats adopted a set of resolutions reciting that: 'After four years of failure to reform the union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of military necessity or war, power higher than the constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike have been trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired. Justice, humanity and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the states or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of the states.' In a speech which he made in support of these resolutions on the floor of the convention, Mr. J. J. Van Allen, of New York, said that war is disunion; that it can never produce peace; that it was impossible to subjugate eight millions of people and it ought not to be done if it could; that it would require another government to do it. Mr. Van Allen appealed for a platform that should be clear upon this issue, saying it was the only one the democrats could stand upon, the only platform which could take them out of the difficulties which beset them. Mr. Van Allen said he would not fight in that war (the civil war), but, if necessary to assert the principles of the constitution, he was a fighting man. He declared that democracy's great mistake was in failing to resist the war in its very beginning and that the party would retrace its steps and finally triumph. Mr. Van Allen further said that he would not have a didate with the smell of war upon his garments.

"I have in my possession," said Mr. Boyd, "dozens of platforms of county democratic conventions in Indiana in past years. In some of these Lincoln is denounced as a man of inhuman and devilish character and a disgrace 'to the age we live in.' They say that Mr. Lincoln's act in liberating the slaves of the south should bring down upon his head the contempt of all mankind and consign him to well-merited oblision and eternal infamy. They denounced Grant as 'the old dog of Galena,' saying that his teeth were gone, etc. Yet these same 'patriots' do now style themselves Bryan democrats and have the assurance to cite Lincoln in support of their positions. Mr. Bryan professes great solicitude about this country governing anybody or any people without their consent, yet I have not heard of him raising his voice against the disfranchisement of the negroes of North Carolina."—Indianapolis Journal.

☞There is nothing surprising in the report which comes from the west to the effect that in the event of Bryan's election Altgeld will be appointed to the first vacancy that occurs on the bench of the United States supreme court. Altgeld is a man after Bryan's own heart. How else could Bryan express his contempt for the supreme court so emphatically as by appointing Altgeld to be one of its members?—N. Y. Mail and Express.

UNMASKED.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Jumped Into the Falls.

A. Deshamp, a grand army man living in Chippewa Falls, while resting on the Wisconsin Central bridge across the Chippewa river directly over the falls, became unduly frightened at the sudden approach of a train, the sound of which was previously deadened by the falls. He jumped into the river and was carried over the falls and drowned. His body was recovered a few hours later.

Sheriff Pays the Fine.

Herbert Hutchinson, a veteran of the Porto Rico campaign who was serving a sentence in jail in Eau Claire on nonpayment of a fine for pounding a policeman, gave the sheriff information of a plot of prisoners to saw their way out, and the sheriff was thus enabled to frustrate the plot. Sheriff Christler himself paid Hutchinson's fine of $50 and released him.

Emperor William's Gift.

The celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Sedan was held at Chilton under the auspices of the Chilton Drubscher Krieger Verein. The feature of the celebration was the formal presentation by Consul General Walter Wever to the Chilton Drubscher Krieger Verein of a stand of arms for parade purposes, the gift of Emperor William of Germany.

Fought Against Boers

Maj. Williams, who left Racine for England 18 months ago, has returned. While absent he served eight months with the English army in the Transvaal. In the opinion of Maj. Williams the war with the two republics will not end for many years. He brought back with him an old muzzle-loading rifle captured from a Boer after one of the hardest battles.

Big Deal in Lumber.

Vilas & Knight have sold all their holdings of timber on the north shore of Lake Superior, and on the Brule and Iron rivers, including their sawmill plant at Ashland, to the estate of Thomas Nester, of Baraga, Mich. This is one of the largest transactions in pine that has taken place in Ashland this year and involves nearly $1,000,000.

The News Condensed.

Frank Robinson, of Maple Valley, was found dead on the highway between Lena and Hickory. It is supposed his team ran away, throwing him out of the wagon, breaking his neck.

C. F. Groenke, proprietor of the Merrill iron works, has disposed of his property to a stock company.

The Modern Woodmen held their picnic in Fond du Lac. The orator of the day was James A. Powers, of Milwaukee.

Lightning struck the residence of George Heisner, a farmer near Chippewa Falls, and killed Mrs. Heisner, but a babe which she had in her arms was uninjured.

Word was received from Rushford, Minn., of the drowning of James Fitzpatrick, while fishing. The remains were brought to West Salem for burial. Fitzpatrick was one of the oldest settlers of La Crosse county.

Anna Schima committed suicide in Washburn by drinking carbolic acid. The girl saw her lover with another girl and took her life through jealousy.

Companys B and I, Twenty-second Wisconsin volunteer infantry, held their annual reunion and picnic at the farm of L. S. Mosley, near Beloit.

Melvin Howard, the negro who is charged with shooting Sheriff Warner at Florer two weeks ago, was bound over to the circuit court under $3,000 bonds.

Thomas Allen was arrested in Chippewa Falls charged with forcing the contents of a five-ounce bottle of carbolic acid down the throat of a valuable horse belonging to Charles Barker.

Messrs. Tassel & Newell, representing the Enterprise Mercantile company, have disposed of the business in Waukesha to an Illinois firm.

The Davis Hardware company of Deerfield was closed up by Sheriff Kanouse, of Madison, on attachments in favor of the American Steel and Wire company, and E. Bement & Sons, of Milwaukee.

A. C. Lundsen was instantly killed at Woodboro, a "Soo" line station, by jumping from the Pacific limited while drunk.

Frank Smith, a quarryman at Cassville, was instantly killed by a rock falling 20 feet and striking him on the head.

Felix Murer, an old resident and business man of Neenah, died at the age of 59 years.

A broken flange derailed a dozen freight cars on the Northeastern road north of Oshkosh.

At Campbellsport Flood's new potato warehouse was blown down during a storm.

The farm residence of Arthur Hendricks, five miles southwest of Plainfield, was burned, together with nearly all the household goods.

Ross Thunder and Henry DeKorah, two Indians, were held up near Baraboo, and after a desperate struggle the would-be highwaymen were driven off.

Ernest Knoop, aged ten years, had one of his feet cut off by a Wisconsin Central train at Butternut.

Burglars entered the residence on the Carlin farm, a few miles out of Palmyra, and stole a large sum of money.

During a severe wind and electrical storm at Sheboygan trees were uprooted, farm buildings damaged and telephone and telegraph wires blown down.

The body of Adam Rote was found in the millrace at Baraboo with a bullet hole in the head, one temple crushed in and other marks of violence. He is thought to have been murdered.

SHORT SPECIALS.

President McKinley is in need of rest and declines to receive callers.

A coal famine may be averted if the strike does not extend to the Schuylkill region.

German papers are indignant at the government's action in placing a loan in the United States.

Wholesalers in Chicago announce that Galveston merchants will be given unlimited credit until such time as the city is rebuilt.

Sir Henry Howard is talked of in London as the probable successor to Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador to the United States.

Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, is seriously ill at New York. Since his return from abroad Mr. Daly has had much trouble with his heart.

Chicago retail coal dealers increased anthracite rates to seven dollars, owing to the mine strike. The ten-dollar mark may be reached by Thanksgiving.

Susan B. Anthony, the woman suffragist, is ill at Rochester, N. Y. While the physicians depend upon her recuperative powers to restore health, Miss Anthony's age, 80 years, is a serious factor.

Statements of the year's business on the Chicago elevated roads show a prosperous condition, with the exception of the Lake street line, which has a small deficit, due to increased mileage and expenses.

England has dropped the discussion of the Chinese question and elections to consider the Boer war. It has been learned that the British mortality rate is greater than in the Franco-Prussian war.

BOERS FALL TO LOOTING.

Report That They Are Fighting Among Themselves and Burning Buildings.

Lorenzo Marques, Sept. 17.—Boers who arrived here Friday evening aver that the burghers are fighting among themselves at Helspruit and are looting and burning buildings.

London, Sept. 17.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, under date of Machadodorp, September 14, as follows:

"French occupied Barberton yesterday with the cavalry which he took across the mountains. He met slight opposition, the enemy being completely surprised. Twenty-three officers and 59 men who were prisoners, were released, and 42 locomotives and other rolling stock were captured. The former will relieve us of great difficulty, as we had to put up with a few rickety engines.

"French reports that he has sufficient supplies for three weeks for his force and for a week for his horses. One hundred Boers with many Mauser rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured. There are large quantities of cattle and sheep in the country which is good news.

"French intercepts large convoys, showing that Barberton was used as a depot of supplies for the Boers in the south and southeast. The bulk of French's force is still 35 miles behind the cavalry owing to the difficulty of getting the wagons over the pass leading to Barberton."

SIX DROWNED.

Thrown Into the Water from a Boat Near Eau Claire, Wis., They Fail to Reach Shore.

Eau Claire, Wis., Sept. 17.—Eighteen men employed by the Northwestern Lumber company were crossing the pond above the mill dam on the Eau Claire river in a batteau early Saturday evening. A heavy gale dashed the waves over the side of the boat and swamped it. Eight men attempted to swim to shore, about a quarter of a mile distant, and six of them were drowned. The dead are: John McQuestion, Andy McQuade, John Leiter, Al Carr, Thomas Cameron and William Brayfrock. Two swimmers reached the land exhausted. The ten men hung to the batteau and were rescued by another crew. Several of the survivors are nearly dead from exposure.

The bodies of five of the six men were recovered Sunday. Andrew McQuad's body was found at 10:30, and those of Thomas Cameron, William Brayfrock and John Leiter at 11 a. m. John McQuestion's body was brought to the surface at 2:30. One thousand people were on the scene.

Week of Fun in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sept. 17.—The Cincinnati fall festival begins next Wednesday and continues to the end of next week. It will include all the displays of the former exposition and many new features. The parade on the opening day will surpass in novelties the former street demonstrations under the order of Cincinnatus. There are carnivals and special features for each of the ten days, together with concerts and electrical and other displays at nights. The grounds about Music hall already present good views of the Midway, German village and other departments.

For Good City Government.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—The Milwaukee conference of the National Municipal League for Good City Government will bring together a large number of prominent officials from Wisconsin and Minnesota during the three days' session from September 19 to the 21st. There will also be a large attendance of active reformers from other parts of the country. The list of those who are expected to participate in the discussions will include men known the country over.

The Cuban Elections.

Havana, Sept. 17.—In Saturday's elections of delegates to the forthcoming constitutional convention the national party again triumphed in the province of Havana. Not only did it elect the five delegates of the majority representation, but it also captured one of the minority representatives, the republican party electing the other two, namely, Manuele Sanguilly and Berriel. Returns from the other provinces come in slowly, owing to the heavy rains.

Snow Falls in Two States.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 17.—A drop of 25 degrees in temperature turned a rain into a snowstorm in North Dakota and northern Minnesota Saturday. In some places it reached a depth of three inches. A heavy fall of snow occurred in the Black hills of South Dakota.

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL TICKET.

President—William M'Kinley.
Vice-President—Theodore Roosevelt.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Member of Congress—Webster E. Brown.

SENATORIAL TICKET.

State Senator—Daniel E. Riordan.

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

Member of Assembly—Nathan E. Lane.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Robert M. LaFollette.
For Lieutenant Governor—Jesse Stone.
For Secretary of State—William H. Froelich.
For Treasurer—James O. Davidson.
For Attorney General—Emmet R. Hicks.
For Superintendent of schools—L. D. Harvey.
For Railroad Commissioner—Graham L. Rice.
For Insurance Commissioner—Emil Giljohan.

THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

The presidential campaign of 1900 is unique. The enemies of all political righteousness are trying to cover their tracks as never before. Four years ago they met a disastrous defeat. The American people, by a phenomenal majority, condemned the Chicago platform as a mass of political heresies. So overwhelming was the tide of victory that its ebb did not bring the defeats that usually follow in an off year, and the Republican party still retains its hold of all departments of government.

But the evil spirit has not been exercised. It re-appears in all its vigor but in attempted disguise. One would naturally suppose that so emphatic a condemnation would have settled the repudiated doctrines. But the Populistic party is joined to its idols. The worshippers of 16 to 1 will never relinquish their idolatry until they are put into so small a minority that even their worst fanatic shall have lost all hope. Then they will learn that there are some offenses that the American people will not tolerate, and that one of them is national dishonor.

But even blind partisanship could see that some subterfuge was necessary. So while expressly reaffirming all their old heresies they have attempted to put to the front a feigned issue, in order to conceal their real intentions.

The question in this campaign is can the people be deceived by a fraud so transparent? No amount of assertion can make one hair black or white. Naming an issue as paramount does not make it so. That is paramount to which, by their conduct, its sponsors exhibit the greatest devotion. That issue is the same as four years ago. It has never been lost sight of. Its opponents contest it as vigorously as ever. The insistence of its advocates never has been relaxed. Not content with general reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, the Kansas City convention, at Bryan's dictation, specifically reaffirmed the free silver plank; and while they declared imperialism "paramount" they as emphatically announced 16 to 1 as "immediate." The fraud carries its own exposure.

The Republicans and sound money Democrats will not allow themselves to be fooled by such a shallow pretense. Friends of the good cause in Oneida county, don't permit yourselves to be lulled into fancied security. The enemy are trying to mislead you with a faint attack. They are using every means to divert attention from the real issue. They even make the pitiful plea that Bryan, if elected, can do no harm because the Republicans can tie him hand and foot. This can deceive no candid, corageous man. Victory is within our reach, but eternal vigilance is the price of every good thing. A little apathy, which our opponents are doing their best to inspire, may result in defeat. Let Republicans lay aside all factional spirit, cease all dissention, work heartily and continuously for the whole ticket, and the result will be a victory not only decisive but final.

STAMPS PETTIGREW A LIAR.

Vice Chairman Payne of the Republican National committee and his friends have been chuckling the past few days. A letter was received in Chicago from Sioux Falls, S. D., describing an incident of the recent visit of Gov. Roosevelt to that town. It will keep Senator Pettigrew quiet for a little while with his story about Roosevelt at San Juan.

Sioux Falls is Senator Pettigrew's home and the senator recently said in a speech there that Colonel Roosevelt did not lead his regiment at San Juan Hill, but was six miles in the rear. At the recent Roosevelt meeting in the town many of Colonel Roosevelt's old regiment came to greet him, some of them from quite a distance and one Rough Rider traveling 150 miles. This particular cowboy heard of Senator Pettigrew's utterances for the first time while in Sioux Falls, and, mounting his horse, he would ride up to a street corner and issue this challenge.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I have heard there are people in this town who say Colonel Roosevelt was away in the rear at San Juan and did not lead his regiment in the charge we made that day. I was in that regiment and followed Colonel Roosevelt up that hill. My Captain was killed and several of my company. I saw that fight. I was in it. Whoever says Colonel Roosevelt did not lead the regiment in that charge is a liar, a scoundrel, a coward, and dare not tell me so to my face."

Then he would wait a minute, then ride to the next block and repeat the same challenge.

KEEP HIM CHAINED.

That erratic politician, Carl Schurz, justifies his latest political treason by asserting that, if Bryan is elected, he will be powerless for harm because a Republican Congress can tie his hands and place the money question beyond his reach. As a matter of fact the assertion is not true. A democratic victory would carry a democratic House of Representatives, and, in all probability, a democratic Senate before the close of Bryan's term. At the very best the margin would be so small that obstructive tactic would prevent all republican legislation on the money question. In that battle no surer reliance could be placed on any democratic member of either house. Bryan is not only a political leader, he is a political master. His attitude towards the Kansas City convention was that of a dictator. By his autocracy he forced upon that body a specific declaration for 16 to 1 against the better judgment of the majority. And it certainly is not a violent presumption that the same dictator, crowned as a victorious leader, can in the same manner dictate to the few dissenting Democrats in the Senate.

But the proposition of Mr. Schurz is absurd on its face. If you wish to carry out a policy, the natural way is to trust to its friends, not to its enemies. If you wish to protect your flock against a ravenous monster whom you have already chained you naturally keep him chained; you do not deliberately let him loose, trusting to a few faithful shepherds for defense against his ravages. Verily mugwump politics is peculiar.

FROM M'KINLEY'S SPEECHES.

"It is for us to guard the sacred trust transmitted by the fathers and pass on to those who follow this government of the free, stronger in its principles and greater in its power for the execution of its beneficent mission."

"There are, unfortunately, those among us, few in number, I am sure, who seem to thrive best under bad times, and who, when good times overtake them in the United States, feel constrained to put us on bad terms with the rest of mankind."

"No political outcry can abrogete our treaty of peace with Spain, or absolve us from its solemn engagements."

"There can be no imperialism. Those who fear it are against it. Those who have faith in the republic are against it."

"The harder the task the greater will be the result, the benefit, and the honor. To doubt our power to accomplish it is to lose faith in the soundness and strength of our popular institutions."

"The liberators will never become the oppressors. A self-governed people will never permit depotism in any government which they foster and defend."

"We have the new care and cannot shift. And, breaking up the camp of ease and isolation, let us bravely and hopefully and soberly continue the march of faithful service, and falter not until the work is done."

"It is not possible that seventy-five millions of American freemen are unable to establish liberty and justice and good government in our new possessions."

"No country, epoch of race has a monopoly upon knowledge."

There is every prospect that the government will be compelled to send vessels to Nome to bring away the indignant surplus population of that Arctic city. A petition has been forwarded to Washington asking for assistance and there are but two ways of granting it, one being to send food and clothing and the other to bring back those who are unable to help themselves. There are now many thousands of these indigents at Nome and the transportation companies who held out flattering inducements in the spring now hope to reap a rich harvest from the government in bringing them home.

MR. KRUEGER'S PETS

Purchases a Pair of Belgian Hares From a Texas Breeder—On Exhibition at County Fair Last Week.

Carl Krueger has made the purchase of a pair of Belgian hores, which were recently bought from a Texas breeder. The pets were on exhibition at the county fair last week and attracted considerable attention. While profit is to be made in breeding the little animals, this was not Mr. Krueger's object. He purchased them merely for the pleasure they bring as pets. A brief history of the Belgian hare may not be amiss.

The Belgian wins his way to many hearts. He came a stranger, but may be said in the truest sense to have been taken in. A large amount of interest has already been aroused and some have decided to embark in this immensely profitable industy. There can be no fear of "overdoing" the chicken or the cow; this little animal competes with the chicken on her own ground and carries off the honors.

One chicken cannot produce 100 pounds of meat in one year, while the hare can produce over 300, and every pound is found more valuable.

The hare multiplies with a rapidity all her own. If lucky, starting with a single doe have 100 Belgians before the end of the year. The original mother doe should have 6 litters and 8 in a litter; the young will breed at the age of 6 months and as they have a litter every 60 days, you may expect 100 more from them, but for convenience sake we will say 100 for all. After cutting this figure in two, we would have fifty young, and these at even five dollars each, would pay a clear profit of $240 in one year. Ten dollars will buy a well pedigreed doe. Tell me, if you can, where else $10 can be made to pay such enormous returns.

Those who know the hare will tell you these figures are conservative. Many well authenticated reports come to us of greater profits, and it is hard to see how it can be otherwise, if you will give your hare the same attention that you give your cow or your horse.

Some who are not acquainted with the facts, wonder if they will find a sale. These cannot know what a wonderful hold this little animal has taken in all parts of the country. Buy the pure pedigreed, and those of some leading strain, and you will have no trouble in finding a market for some years to come. In California, where they have been raised for several years, they are to be found on every farm, and it will no doubt be so here, as soon as people appreciate the true value of the meat and fur.

Until that time small fortunes will be made in breeding the best strains. Those who are quick to grasp this truth will stand the better chance.

Jury List.

Following is the list of petit jurors drawn to serve at the next general term of the circuit court for Oneida county Wisconsin, commencing on October 8th, 1900:

Iver Iverson—2nd Ward Rhinelander
Henry Schroeder—Hazelhurst
Hiram S. Ward—4th ward Rhinelander
S. D. Bathe—Woodboro
John Henry—3rd ward Rhinelander
James McDonald—Town of Sugar Camp
Chas. Conro—3rd ward Rhinelander
Chas. Spaulding—Hazelhurst
J. C. Wilson—4th ward Rhinelander
Fred Munsch—Three Lakes
A. L. Dunn—5th ward Rhinelander
W. J. Dunn—6th ward Rhinelander
B. D. Gear—Hazelhurst
O. H. McLaughlin—Town of Newbold
J. G. Dunn—6th ward Rhinelander
Wm. Gibson—6th ward Rhinelander
Chas. Premo—Town of Pelican
Frank Steiner—Three Lakes
Byron Jessie—Hazelhurst
J. B. Loey—Three Lakes
John Ellingson—Town of Sugar Camp
Mike Dond—3rd ward Rhinelander
Arthur Taylor—4th ward Rhinelander
Carl Ahlborn—Town of Hazelhurst
Robert Reed—3rd ward Rhinelander
W. H. Gilligan—5th ward Rhinelander
Fred Pickard—4th ward Rhinelander
W. E. Brown—4th ward Rhinelander
John Shefler—Town of Sugar Camp
D. J. Cole—5th ward Rhinelander
Chas. Chafee—5th ward Rhinelander
G. W. Beers—5th ward Rhinelander
Chas. Steele—Hazelhurst
W. H. LaSelle—5th ward Rhinelander
Wm. Geis—Hazelhurst
F. S. Robbins—4th ward Rhinelander.

Rhinelander, Wis., September 14, 1900.

E. C. STURDEVANT.

Clerk of Circuit Court.

E. D. Kathan has opened a saloon in the Chafee building, next door south of Beers & Co.'s store on Stevens street. The bar fixtures were purchased of H. Lewis. Mr. Kathan has had them remodeled and put in first-class shape. He is already enjoying a good trade. The whole-souled Jas. Robinson is tending bar. Mr. Robinson, too, has his friends and between the two, Mr. Kathan will enjoy a good trade.

D. C. Furniss, of Lac du Flambeau, has accepted the position of bookkeeper for the Wabash Screen Door company, made vacant by the resignation of A. L. Dunn, who has, with T. F. Wood, engaged in the hardware business. Mr. Furniss has been engaged with the Flambeau Lumber company for several years, holding a responsible position. He will soon move his family here. They will prove a valuable acquisition to Rhinelander society and already have many warm friends in the city.

Miss Lena Currier returned to her home in Chicago last Saturday morning, after enjoying ten days' visit here, the guest of Miss Muriel and Pearl Curran. Most of her time was spent with her hostess at Lake George, where the young ladies enjoyed phenomenal fork fishing. We understand that Miss Currier captured a forty pound muscallonge. It may have weighed a little less than that. At any rate, the lady was well pleased, but was sorry she could not take her catch home to show her friends. Miss Currier was formerly secretary of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, before it disbanded. She is now secretary of the school of pharmacy in the Northwestern university, South Chicago.

SEVENGALA PLEASED AUDIENCE.

Is Giving Exhibitions of His Hypnotic Powers Here This Week.

Sevengala, the wonderful telepathist and hypnotist, has been holding the boards at the Grand opera house thus far this week and will continue throughout the remainder of the week. He has thus far been greeted by small sized audiences. Those who have witnessed the marvelous feats in hypnotism performed by Sevengala are well satisfied with the entertainment furnished and speak highly of his hypnotic powers. Sevengala's powers surpass anything we have ever witnessed. He does not carry a company of subjects whom he can "put to sleep" at so much per week. They are chosen from the audience and were not confederates in the performance, thus proving that there was no fake whatever.

The transmission by telepathy was a feature of the entertainment. It was mystifying and held the audience in rapt attention. Barring one little incident, for which Sevengala was in no ways to blame, the performance was a decided success. Those who have not thus witnessed the performances should attend. It is well worth the price of admission.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Everything Bids Fair to Its Successful Organization Here.

Everything bids fair to the successful organization of the proposed Rhinelander Building and Loan Association. If carried out as contemplated, it will mean much in the upbuilding of our city. The energies of a large number of our ablest and enterprising citizens have been enlisted in pushing the scheme through and they feel confident that success will attend their efforts. The move is a worthy one and the promoters should be encouraged in their work.

The organization of such an association will be an excellent opportunity for the young men of the city and they should tumble over themselves in an effort to take advantage of it.

E. M. Kemp circulated a subscription paper a short time ago and met with phenomenal success. $50,000 capital was subscribed in a short time. This was to have been the limit, but it was decided to increase the capital to $100,000. Already $75,000 has been subscribed. It will not take long to secure the balance, therefore we would advise those intending to go into the association to get a move on themselves.

The investment is a safe one. The outlay of cash from month to month would hardly be noticed. The money put in is not only placed in trust, but will draw interests at a good rate. The plan is to dispose of shares in the association at $100 a share to cover the amount of the capital—$100,000. $1000 will be paid in monthly. This will be loaned to prospective builders at a reasonable rate of interest. At the outset the demands for loans will naturally be great and it may be necessary to make the loans to the ones bidding the highest rate of interest. This will not be necessary however, as the demands lessen. The prospective builder must be so situated that he can give good security, besides being the owner of a lot. Should he wish to build and the loan is granted, he is loaned $1,000 at say six per cent. interest. He pays in $10 per month, together with the interest. By paying $10.60 a month, no more than rent would amount to, the builder is living in and paying for his own home. Lack of space forbids our going into further details this week, but later we will give our readers a more concise idea of the workings of the proposed association. It is looked upon with high favor by our most conservative business men. The prime movers in the organization are men of means and high standing in our city. Again we say, encourage them and let's have the proposed association.

JACOB KLUMB TO GO WEST.

Soo Planing Mill Sold to the Robbins-Johnson Lumber Company.

The Soo Planing Mill company recently sold its plant to the Robbins-Johnson Lumber company. Jacob Klumb, one of the stockholders, has decided to leave Rhinelander and intends to locate in Colorado. Mr. Klumb will leave the first of the month for the west. His many friends regret to learn of Mr. Klumb's departure. He has been a resident of Rhinelander for the past eleven years and during all that time has been one of the city's foremost citizens; a valuable one in all public matters. Mr. Klumb has served as alderman since the incorporation of the city in 1895, and at all times has been one of the prominent members of that body. He served as president of the council three years, also a member of the library board and park commission. Rhinelander suffers a loss in Mr. Klumb's departure and his many friends, who are legion, wish him success in his western home. His family will remain here several weeks, possibly till some time in the winter. Mr. Klumb informs us that his present idleness is the first "loafing" he has done in eleven years. That fortune may smile on Jacob, is the wish of The New North.

CONTRACT LET FOR NEW CHURCH.

Catholics Will Build a Larger and More Substantial Edifice.

The contract for the rebuilding of St. Mary's Catholic church was let last Saturday. Thos. M. Solar, of Green Bay, presented the lowest bid and was awarded the job. Four bids were presented as follows: W. S. Whitcomb, Thos. M. Solar and J. H. Geniesse, of Green Bay, and Frank Bibby, of this city. Work of clearing the grounds was commenced last Monday morning and the masons began the following day.

The contract calls for the completion of the new church by December 15th. It will be an imposing structure and will be built on the site of the church recently destroyed by fire. It will be much larger than the old structure. The dimensions of the new church building will be 50x124 feet, while the structure destroyed was only 46x90 feet. Figuring in the insurance, $4,200, nearly $8,000 is in the exchequer of the Catholic church society to go toward rebuilding the new place of worship. For the success of raising this amount of money, great credit is due Rev. Fr. Schmitz, who has labored unceasingly in a determined effort to replace the church destroyed by a more substantial structure.

BAIL FOR J. BASCOM ROBINS.

The 7,000 Will Be Furnished By Relatives and Friends of the Young Man.

District Attorney S. T. Walker and Sheriff A. W. Wismer were at Wausau the latter part of last week. The object of their visit there was to take J. Bascom Robins before Judge Silverthorn with a view of releasing the prisoner on bail. The evidence adduced at the preliminary examination was presented to the Judge, after reviewing the evidence Judge Silverthorn fixed Robins' bail at $7,000, which will soon be arranged for by his relatives and friends. The confinement in the county jail is telling on the young man accused of the murder of W. W. Fenelon.

Coming Attraction

Like a freshly opened bottle of champagne the new "Turkish Bath" has bubbled and fizzed its way into the hearts of the amusement lovers.

Miss Etta Merris portrays the soubrette part with rare charm and refined methods, Mrs. E. L. Graves the really funny comedian is too well known to require praise and the other members work together in friendly rivalry to make the performance notably perfect.

The cordial manner with which the play and company has been everywhere greeted is so pronounced as to leave no doubt as to their popularity. They appear at the Grand opera house next Tuesday.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited........1:55 a.m. Daily

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited........1:55 a.m. Daily
Accommodation........7:00 a.m. D ex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896.

Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Menominee, Waupaca Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.

PITT PRAY, Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

NORTHBOUND

No. 11—Daily........4:02 A.M.
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express........1:23 P.M.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily........10:58 P.M.
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express........11:14 A.M.

H. C. BREUGER, AGENT.

RHINELANDER LODGE NO. 598, B. P. O. E. Regular meetings first and third Thursdays in each month. Temporary quarters in K. of P. hall, Brown street. Permanent location after Aug. 2, in new K. O. T. M. rooms, Stevens street.
ARTHUR TAYLOR, E. R.
THOS. C. WOOD, Sec.

FLAMBEAU LODGE NO. 73, K. of P. Parker Building, Brown St. Regular Communication every Friday.
D. S. JOHNSON, JR., K. of R. and S.
C. F. BARNES, C. C.

LARAWAY TENT 17, K. O. T. M. Rhinelander. Regular review every alternate wednesday, commencing August 9. Visiting Sir Knights welcome.
F. A. BROWN, Com.
JNO. GREENWOOD, Record Keeper.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, F. & A. M. Stapleton Block. Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
CHAS. STEVENS, Sec. ARTHUR TAYLOR, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M. Stapleton Block. Regular convocations Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.
A. TAYLOR Sec. M. H. RAYMOND, H. P.

I. O. F.

Court Juanita, 1975.

Meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
ELLIS DAWE, C. R. S. R. STONE, R. S.

BANKS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

of Rhinelander

Capital $50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Stree

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,

Capital $50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Brown Street Rhinelander, Wis.

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,

Attorney at Law.

Collections promptly attended to.

Office in Merchants State Bank building

F. SORENSON, Florist.

FULL LINE OF CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS IN SEASON.

Special Attention given to orders for weddings and funerals, Satisfaction Guaranteed,
Halls decorated on short notice.

Rives and Thayer Sts. Rhinelander, Wis.

New Fruit
Green Vegetables

RICHARDS & KINGSBURY.

No. 25 Brown St. RHINELANDER, WIS.

BICYCLES!

If you are in search of a good, durable and moderate priced wheel, call and examine our new and elaborate display of

CRESCENT

Chain and Chainless Bikes.

There is No Better Wheel on the Market.

We also invite you to call and inspect our new and nobby line of

CUTLERY.

LEWIS HDW. CO.

Merchants State Bank Building. RHINELANDER, WIS.

CRUSOE'S Department Store.....

FALL OPENING, MILLINERY OPENING THIS WEEK.

You are Cordially Invited to attend

OUR GRAND Fall OPENING

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, SEPT. 20, 21, 22

New Fall Merchandise in the New Store

ALL DEPARTMENTS FULL AND COMPLETE INSURING A MOST MAGNIFICENT AND PLEASING DISPLAY OF THE SEASON'S BEST GOODS.

MILLINERY OPENING.

OUR GREAT MILLINERY OPENING ALSO OCCURS ON THE ABOVE DATES AND WILL BE A SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF UP-TO-DATE HAT CREATIONS, EQUALLING ANYTHING THE LARGER CITIES CAN SHOW.

Don't miss it. It will be grand. Souvenirs for each lady and gentleman. Band Concerts each afternoon, 2:30 to 5, and Extra Concert Program Saturday night, in the new store which will be gaily decorated. Come and see the New Hats and the New Goods and have a good time.

CHAS. E. CRUSOE & CO.

Bits of Local Gossip

Arthur Keeble is at Antigo this week, taking in the fair.

Ben Smith was a business visitor at Deerbrook last Saturday.

A.W. Shelton was a visitor at Florence the first of the week.

Mrs. Kate McIndoe is at Lima, Ohio, the guest of her son, Archie.

Roy Whiting is confined to the house suffering with illness this week.

County Treasurer Krueger transacted business at Monico last Friday.

W. D. Harrigan returned Monday from a trip to his camp at Manitowish.

W. E. Brown spent a few days of last week at Zenith city, North Star state.

M. Cook, of Wausau, was here fair week, a guest at the home of Fred Perron.

Mrs. J. Schwartz is entertaining her friend Mrs. Chas. Townsend, of Clintonville.

Mrs. Geo. W. Beers returned Monday after an absence of three months spent in St. Paul.

Andy Anderson, of Three Lakes, was a visitor in the city the latter part of last week.

Miss Marie Quinlan returned Monday from a visit to Miss Tillie Kestly at Medford, Wis.

Miss Nina Buckley left Tuesday for Antigo to visit friends and take in the sights at the fair.

Mrs. A. E. Weesner is visiting friends at Syracuse, N. Y. She left the latter part of last week.

C. L. Flynn, Geo. Dean and families spent Sunday at Lake George, enjoying a little recreation.

Mrs. A. W. Shelton and daughter Margaret were over Sunday visitors with friends at Merrill.

Gid Young and J. J. Reardon left Monday for Manitowish to enjoy a couple of days' hunting.

Philip Martell is among the many Rhinelanderites at Antigo this week attending the county fair.

Bert Martin returned the latter part of last week from Boston, where he had been for some time.

Mrs. A. M. Hitchcock has returned after a three weeks' visit with relatives and friends in Chicago.

Miss Agnes Doyle left last Thursday for Iron River, Wis., to remain a couple of weeks with friends.

John Moen returned Sunday morning after an absence of about a month spent at points in Minnesota.

Senator A. L. Kreutzer, of Wausau, was a visitor in the city the latter part of last week on legal business.

Rev. C. M. Hitchcock spent the greater portion of last week at the Vaughn cottage at Tomahawk Lake.

Master Louis Fenelon left last Saturday for Weyauwega to remain a few days, the guest of his grandmother.

Call on W. D. Harrigan when in need of four foot hardwood. $3.50 per cord. Also hard coal at $7.25 per ton.

Nic. Sherfinski was a visitor at Monico last Monday. He took a run from there to Antigo to attend the fair.

Ernest Hennig left last Saturday night for Weyauwega to remain a few days, the guest of parents and friends.

THIS FALL WEATHER

MAKES

Warm Clothing A Necessity.

We have a new stock of WARM CLOTHING both for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. We have endeavored to get the BEST and have succeeded.

REMEMBER that the line of lumbermen's supplies carried here cannot be surpassed. In completeness and quality of goods it is the best.

C. M. & W. W. FENELON.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

J. C. Wixson was a visitor at Cottage Park, the latter part of last week, looking after the interests of his firm.

Miss Laura Horn left Saturday morning to enjoy a month's visit with relatives in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Dr. S. R. Stone returned Monday after a three weeks' visit at points in the states of New York, Ohio and Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Woodard left last week to enjoy a month's visit with relatives and friends at points in Michigan.

Francis Ulrich leaves this week for Star Lake, where he will cook in one of the Menasha Wooden ware company's camps.

Rev. Fr. Wm. Bitter, of Minocqua, was in the city last Friday to enjoy a few hour's visit, the guest of Rev. Fr. Peter Schmitz.

Mrs. John Barnes and children spent last week with Minneapolis friends. They were accompanied by Mrs. Jennie Dean.

"Billy" Allen, the poet of the Wisconsin river, was up from Wausau the first of the week on a business and a social visit.

D. H. Vaughn and family were down from Tomahawk Lake and spent fair week visiting friends and viewing the sights.

LOST.—Baby's coat lost at the fair grounds on Thursday, Sept., 13. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to this office.

J. H. Morgan was an Antigo visitor the first of the week. He broke away from business long enough to attend the Langlade county fair.

The quill pusher of The New North returned Friday morning after a week's visit with friends in Rice Lake, Chippewa Falls, Duluth and Barron.

B. W. Cohen, of Detroit, Mich., was in the city the first of the week, the guest of his brothers, Sol. and Isaie. The visitor represents the Duro Babit Metal Co.

Rev. Rosander, of Prentice, formerly pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church here, was a visitor in the city last Friday on business and pleasure combined.

Mrs. Baachus and Miss First, who have been enjoying the summer at the Baachus Lodge on Lake Content, were visitors in Rhinelander the first of the week.

Mrs. Wm. Grippen returned to her home at Durand last Monday, after a three weeks' visit, the guest of her cousins, Mrs. S. M. Hutchinson and Mrs. Leonard Chafee.

B. F. Jillson was up from Monico last Thursday and Friday on business and pleasure combined. He attended the fair and was well pleased with the exhibits, races, etc.

Mrs. Mike Kearns left last Thursday for Delevan to take her son Jim to the school for the deaf. During her absence Mrs. Kearns spent a couple of days in Milwaukee.

Miss Clara Ward has been engaged to teach an eight months term of school in the Ames district in the town of Pelican. She entered upon her duties last Monday morning.

A. W. Shelton has made a decided improvement in the appearance of his residence property by removing the fence. He proposes to beautify it still further by grading the lots.

A. S. Pierce left last Monday night for Boston, where he will remain about three weeks. From there he will go to Buffalo and meet his aunt, Miss Becker and return home with her.

Misses Jennie Barnes and Ida Yetting left Friday for Oshkosh, where they will attend the Normal school for a month's training before the opening of the fall term of our city schools.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Clark, of the north side, passed away last Thursday. The funeral was held last Saturday, Rev. C. M. Hitchcock, pastor of the Episcopal church, officiating.

Paul Bix was in the city most of last week arguing the merits of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, of Milwaukee. It is an excellent company, represented by an excellent gentleman.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reed returned home last Friday, after an absence of three weeks. They attended the G. A. R. reunion at Chicago, after which they visited relatives and friends in Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. They report a most enjoyable time.

James Murphy is a visitor at Wausau.

R. M. Douglas was a visitor at Hazelhurst yesterday.

Chas. Bellile and George Lambert are at Antigo taking in the fair.

Mrs. Sam Tuttle left Monday night for the state of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. W. F. Ball returned yesterday after an absence of six weeks spent in New York state.

Mrs. Sam Cole left for Waupaca and Neenah, Tuesday, where she will visit for several weeks.

Wm. Leary has disposed of the Q. P. saloon, selling the first of the week to Wm. Grooms, who has taken possession.

P. P. Stoltzman left last Saturday night for points west on the Soo road. He went from St. Paul to Chicago on business.

Mrs. A. O. Hilgermann returned yesterday morning after a ten days' visit with relatives and friends in Milwaukee and Chicago.

Rev. L. J. Ingraham and family will leave the first of October for Minneapolis. Mr. Ingraham will take a course in the Minnesota State university.

D. E. Furniss has rented the McDermott house, opposite the Episcopal church and will soon move his family to this city from Lac du Flambeau.

Mrs. H. G. Davis returned to her home at Seymour last Wednesday, after three weeks' visit in this city, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Keeble.

S. M. Hutchinson and family left last night for Iowa where they will spend two weeks or more with relatives. They will visit at Cedar Rapids and Coggon.

Mrs. Mike Slattery, of Grand Rapids, is enjoying a three weeks' visit in this city. She is the guest of her grand-children, Mesdames John Henry and Thos. Doyle.

LOST, long leather pocket book, containing a small amount of money at or near fair grounds, Friday. Finder will please leave with Miss Julia Adams or at this office.

The Swedish Lutheran church society held an auction sale of fancy articles at Solberg's hall on the north side last Saturday evening. Frozen sweetness, cake and coffee was served. The display was very fine indeed and the ladies realized a nice little sum.

Mrs. Will Spencer is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Brown. Mrs. Spencer was formerly a resident of Antigo. She went to northern Texas about two years ago with her husband, who was in poor health and died in the south.

George Clayton, late of Rhinelander now of Oshkosh, was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday on a business and social visit. Mr. Clayton and family have only recently moved to the above named city. Good luck go with them wherever located.—Central, Wausau.

J. H. Martin of Tripoli, Ia., a wealthy farmer of the Hawkeye state arrived here yesterday for a visit with his nephew, F. E. Parker. He had been putting in time at Ashland for hay fever and is here on his way home.

R. C. Dayton, of the Wisconsin Veneer company, returned Monday from Grand Rapids, Mich. His family accompanied him. They will take up their temporary residence at the Wilcox home. They will occupy the A. W. Brown residence, above the Baptist church, in about two weeks.

The gun club had a practice shoot at their grounds west of the river last Saturday afternoon. The members are working hard in an effort to get in shape to carry off a good share of the honors in the tournament that is proposed to be held here before very long.

An Italian orchestra has been discoursing sweet strains of music in the city several days during the past week. They furnished the inspiration for a dance at the New Grand opera house last Friday night, given by a company of young men.

Mrs. W. G. Clark left last Thursday for her home at Greenville, Mich., after a six weeks' visit, the guest of her uncle, Chas. Woodcock and family. Most of her time was spent at Tomahawk Lake in hopes that the climate would be beneficial to her health. During her stay at that invigorating resort she gained twelve pounds and went home singing the praises of Oneida county.

John Greenwood, O. Leonard, two of Rhinelander's prominent fraternity men, were in the city the first of the week, extending invitations to the various local lodges to be present at the Fraternity ball held in that city Wednesday night.—Leader, Tomahawk.

Next Sabbath will be the last Sunday for A. J. Damon, pastor of the Free Methodist church in Rhinelander. The farewell sermon will be preached Sunday night. He goes to Oshkosh and Rev. F. F. Wolfe of Milwaukee will take his place here.

Sunday was a fair example of what's coming soon. Overcoats and furs were it great demand. If a home was without the comfort of a fire, it was either because the heater was not up, or a lack of wood or coal. Several were in that predicament, but will not be caught again—not this year.

Editor and Mrs. C. O. Marsh, of Antigo, were up Thursday last and attended the fair. The purpose of Mr. Marsh's visit was to enter horses for the races at Antigo, the fair being held there this week. They were well pleased with the entertainment here and spoke very highly of our fair.

J. R. Binder came down from Ashland last Thursday, remaining till Saturday afternoon. His visit was on business and pleasure combined. Mr. Binder is now engaged in the jewelry business in the above named city. He reports that he is enjoying a good trade, a fact which pleases his local friends.

The Price county exhibition at the state fair this week attracted much attention and there was a heavy demand for printing matter descriptive of the county. The exhibition was wholly successful and will prove a potent factor in inducing settlement here.—Phillips Times.

Free delivery of mail is to be inaugurated in the city of Merrill about October 1st. We are glad indeed that the postal receipts of our neighboring city have increased to that extent its citizens are to enjoy a free delivery system. We hope and firmly believe that it will not be long before our citizens will enjoy the same privilege.

Henry Dennis came down from Tomahawk Lake last Saturday. Mr. Dennis has been in the employ of the Brooks & Ross Lumber company there for several months. He left Monday night for Antigo, to attend the Langlade county fair. He will go from there to southern Michigan to enjoy a week's visit with friends and relatives.

Hugh McLain, a former well known Rhinelanderite, arrived here last Saturday to remain a few days on business and pleasure combined. Mr. McLain is now engaged in the lumber business in Boston. Mr. McLain while a resident of this city was a member of the firm of McLain Bros. lumber dealers. He is a jovial gentleman who has a host of friends here, all of whom were glad to see him.

H. H. Lawrence, a steam fitter from St. Paul, arrived in the city last week, having accepted a position with Innis Bros. Mr. Lawrence is a first-class mechanic and Messrs. Innis are indeed fortunate in securing his services. Innis Bros. have secured contracts for a large amount of plumbing and steam-fitting and find it necessary to increase their labor force.

The display windows at the Crusoe department store have been the center of attraction this week. The occasion for this grand display is the fall opening of these enterprising merchants. The windows were trimmed by Ralph Walker, of Chicago, who recently entered the employ of Messrs. Crusoe. He is certainly an artist. The result of his latest efforts has been many compliments from passersby, none of whom can pass without stopping and gazing at the pretty display. It is certainly the work of a genius.

The following relative to Robins' bail was sent by the Wausau correspondent for the Milwaukee Sentinel: The attorneys for J. Bascom Robins, Bump, Kreutzer & Rosenberry of this city, announces that they have secured bail for their client, who still remains in Rhinelander in custody of Sheriff Wismer. The bond is in the sum of $7,000 and is signed by the following men of this city: James McCrossen, Walter Alexander, D. N. Winter, R. H. Johnson, G. F. Bellis and E. A. Foster, as well as by John A. Robins, father of the defendant, and W. N. Robins, his uncle. The bond will undoubtedly be approved by Judge W. C. Silverthorn and the young man set at liberty.

The Republican caucuses held in the several wards in the city last Monday evening resulted in the selection of the following delegates to attend the Republican county convention to be held at the court house this afternoon: First ward, John Swedberg, Chas. Hedrik; Second ward, Chas. Baxtrom, J. C. Johnson; Third ward, Geo. Olson, Louis Wilhelm; Fourth ward, Chas. Barnes, Martin Lally; Fifth ward, N. T. Baldwin, Jas. Wilson; Sixth ward, H. J. Samways, Albert Martell. The caucuses were all well attended and there were spirited contests for the delegations.

We look for the old ninth to give its usual majority. Certainly it is very pleasant to note that not one word of mud or objectional personality has been used by the partisan friends of either party in speaking of either Mr. Brown or Mr. Schwepe. In fact there can be no excuse for such in this case. Let the campaign be fought on lines furnished by the important issues at stake. The old ninth repudiated the free trade heresy, and again said to the free silver idea of 1896, and its intelligent constituency will refuse to be misled by the anti-imperialistic bug-a-boo in 1900—Antigo Republican.

Mrs. Jennie Dean and son returned today from Minneapolis, where they have been spending their vacation. They went to Antigo, where they will remain till school commences.

Ralph Brown left last night for Madison, where he will attend the State university.

THE FIRST COLD SNAP.

Visited This Section Last Sunday—Heavy Wraps In Demand.

Rhinelander experienced the first genuine cold snap of the season last Sunday, a frigid wave bearing down on us from the direction of Canada. The cold snap was accompanied by a wind and rain storm.

Heavy wraps were in great demand. Overcoats that have basked under the protection and pungent odor of moth balls, have been overhauled and put in shape for winter. The young men of our city with the shirt waist (?) sought retirement or borrowed their sisters' fur capes. Sunday's cold wave was the first message of winter. For several days prior to its arrival, the wave loitered about in British North America. It caused a general exodus at the resort places hereabouts and those who were secluded in the quietude of some favorite spot, have been moving as rapidly as possible toward their own firesides. We would advise those who own gardens to keep a watchful eye on their crops as Jack Frost is hovering nearby.

LOCAL BOYS ON "BENT PLEASURE."

Enjoying a Trip to Chicago on Their Bikes—Others Go to Greenwood.

Chas. Anderson and Shawano Keeble left last Monday morning for Chicago. The trip will be made on their bicycles. They were accompanied a portion of the distance by Ed. Horn, Robert Johnson and Lynn Vaughn, who went as far as Greenwood, Wis. The boys went by the way of Merrill and Wausau. Anderson and Johnson came up from the Windy City a few weeks ago, since which time they have been guests of the latter's uncle, Gus. Horn. A different route was taken on the journey homeward than the one in coming. On the way up the boys came via Antigo then from Antigo to this city and were willing to risk any other route. The trip to Chicago will occupy about two week's time. Stops will be made at several of the points en route, as the boys propose to have a good time.

DRUMMERS UP IN ARMS.

They Propose to Boycott the New Lincoln Hotel at Merrill.

Wm. A. Schacht, of Milwaukee, representing the H. K. Phillips Cigar company, of the Cream City, was a visitor in Rhinelander last Saturday. Mr. Schacht is secretary of the Traveling Mens' Protective association of the state. Mr. Schacht informed a New North representative that at a recent meeting of the association the matter of furnishing bail for J. Bascom Robins was discussed at considerable length. The knights of the grip decided to furnish bail in the sum of $10,000 if necessary. Mr. Schacht also informed us that the members feel highly indignant at the editor of the Merrill Advocate for the harsh criticism he made of the traveling men in general. He says it was decided by the members of the association to boycott the Lincoln Hotel at Merrill for the reason that Editor Johnson is one of the stockholders in the company which owns the hostelry. The drummers are up in arms and are determined to make Mr. Johnson sweat.

THE STORY TELLER'S PAGE

At Hillsborough Fair

Being an Extract from "Eben Holden: a Tale of the North Country."

By IRVING BACHELLER.

"Eben Holden: a Tale of the North Country," by Irving Bacheller—published by Lothrop company, Boston—is a tale to be sure, but so faithfully does it depict the scenes of the day and locality from which it is taken as to read more like a history. The common places of existence in northern New York in the forties and fifties are so woven into a charming story as to make the tale appear more as a reality than as a well-written bit of fiction. It is a book of many sides. The curious tales of Uncle Eb, with which he was wont to amuse his little orphaned nephew, is a side that appeals to the children. The descriptions of the methods of living, of the incidents which brought to the hardy sons of hardier pioneers their joys and sorrows is of interest to every student of America's growth, while Uncle Eb, with his quaint sayings and his good American sense is as clever a characterization as it would be possible to find.

The following extract from the book depicts the scenes at the county fairs of that time and locality, and at the same time gives the reader a glimpse of Uncle Eb:

LATE in August Uncle Eb and I took our Black Hawk stallion to the fair in Hillsborough and showed him for a prize. He was fit for the eye of a king when we had finished grooming him, that morning, and led him out, rearing in play, his eyes flashing from under his broad plume, so that all might have a last look at him. His arched neck and slim barrel glowed like satin as the sunlight fell upon him. His black mane flew, he shook the ground with his hoofs playing at the halter's end. He hated a harness, and once in it lost half his conceit. But he was vainest of all things in Faraway when we drove off with him that morning.

All roads led to Hillsborough fair time. Up and down the long hills we went on a stiff jog, passing lumber wagons with generations enough in them to make a respectable genealogy, the old people in chairs; light wagons that carried young men and their sweethearts; backwoodsmen coming out in ancient vehicles upon reeling, creaking wheels to get food for a year's reflection—all thickening the haze of the late summer with the dust of the roads. And Hillsborough itself was black with people. The shouts of excited men, the neighing of horses, the bellowing of cattle, the wailing of infants, the howling of vendors, the pressing crowd, had begun to sow the seed of misery in the minds of those accustomed only to the peaceful quietude of the farm. The staring eye, the palpitating heart, the aching head, were successive stages in the doom of many. The fair had its floral hall carpeted with sawdust and redolent of cedar, its dairy-house, its mechanics' hall, sacred to farming implements, its long sheds full of sheep and cattle, its dining hall, its temporary booths of rough lumber, its half-mile track and grand stand. Here voices of beast and vendor mingled in a chorus of cupidity and distress. In Floral hall Sol Rollin was on exhibition. He gave me a cold nod, his lips set for a tune as yet inaudible. He was surveying sundry examples of rustic art that hung on the circular railing of the gallery and trying to preserve a calm breast. He was looking at Susan Baker's painted cow, that hung near us.

"Very descriptive," he said, when I pressed him for his notion of it. "Bod Baker's sister Susan made thet cow. Gits tew dollars an' fifty cents every fair time—wish I was dewing's well."

"That's one of the most profitable cows in this country," I said. "Looks a good deal like a new breed."

"Yes," he answered soberly, then he set his lips, threw a sweeping glance into the gallery and passed on.

I found Ab Thomas at the rifle range. He was whittling as he considered a challenge from Tip Taylor to shoot a match. He turned and "hefted" the rifle, silently, and then he squinted over the barrel two or three times.

"Dunno but what I'll try ye once," he said, presently, "jest t' see."

Once started, they grew red in their faces and shot themselves weary in a reckless contest of skill and endurance. A great, hulking fellow, half drunk and a bit quarrelsome, came up, presently, and endeavored to help Ab hold his rifle. The latter brushed him away and said nothing for a moment. But every time he tried to take aim the fellow jostled him.

Ab looked up slowly and calmly, his eyebrows tilted for his aim, and said: "Go off, I tell you." Then he set himself and took aim again.

The man, aching for more applause, grew more impertinent. Ab quietly handed the rifle to its owner. Then something happened suddenly. It was so quickly over I am not quite sure of the order of business, but anyhow he seized the intruder by the shoulders, flinging him down so heavily it knocked the dust out of the grass.

Ab turned quietly to the range.

"Hedn't orter t' come an' try t' dew my aimin'," he said, mildly, by way of protest; "I won't hev it."

Then he inquired about the score and calmly took aim again.

The stallion show came on that afternoon.

"They can't never beat the hoss," Uncle Eb had said to me.

"'Fraid they will," I answered. "They're better litched, for one thing."

"But they hain't got the ginger in 'em," said he, "er the git up'n git. If we can show what's in him, the Hawk'll beat 'em easy."

If we won I was to get the prize, but I had small hope of winning. When I saw one after another prance out, in sparkling silver harness, adorned with rosettes of ribbon—light-stepping, beautiful creatures, all of them—I could see nothing but defeat for us. Indeed, I could see we had been too confident. I dreaded the moment when Uncle Eb should drive down with Black Hawk in a plain leather harness, drawing a plainer buggy. I had planned to spend the prize money taking Hope to the harvest ball at Rickard's, and I had worked hard to put the Hawk in good fettle. I began to feel the bitterness of failure.

"Black Hawk! Where is Black Hawk?" said one of the judges, loudly.

"Owned by David Brower, o' Faraway," said another, looking at his card.

Where indeed was Uncle Eb? I got up on the fence and looked all about me anxiously. Then I heard a great cheering up the track. Somebody was coming down, at a rapid pace, riding a splendid-moving animal, a knee rising to the nose at each powerful stride. His head and flying mane obscured the rider, but I could see the end of a rope swinging in his hand. There was something familiar in the easy stride of the horse. The cheers came on ahead of him like foam before a breaker. Upon my eyes! It was Black Hawk, with nothing but a plain rope halter on his head, and Uncle Eb riding him.

"G'lang there!" he shouted, swinging the halter stale to the shining flank. "G'lang there!" and he went by, like a flash, the tail of Black Hawk straight out behind him, its end feathering in the wind. It was a splendid thing to see that white-haired man, sitting erect on the flying animal, with only a rope halter in his hand. Every man about me was yelling. I swung my hat, shouting myself hoarse. When Uncle Eb came back, the Hawk was walking quietly in a crowd of men and boys eager to feel his silken sides. I crowded through and held the horse's nose while Uncle Eb got down.

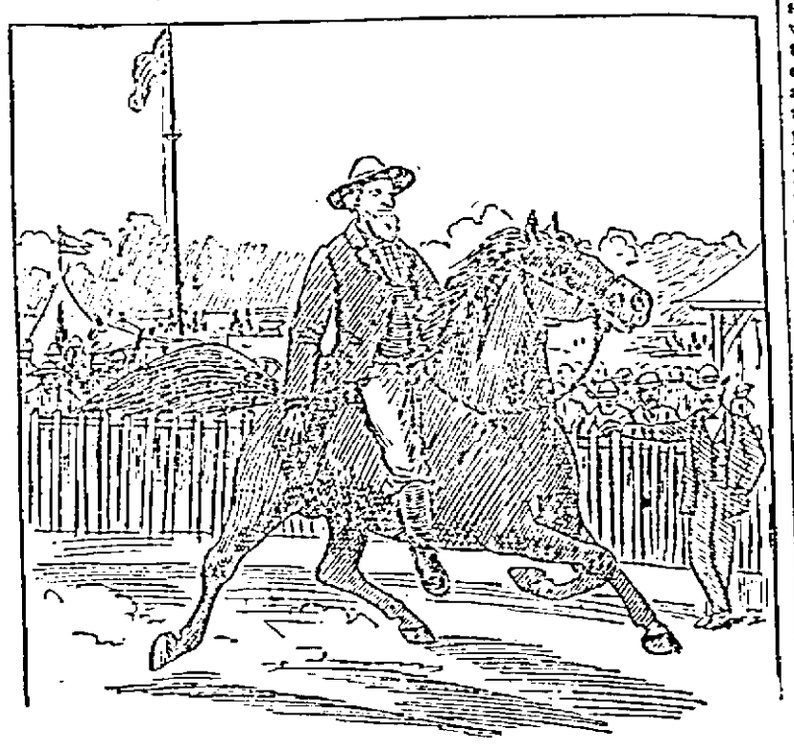
"Thought I wouldn't put no luther on him," said Uncle Eb. "God's gin 'im a good 'nuff harness."

The judges came and looked him over.

"Guess he'll win the prize, all right," said one of them.

And he did. When we came home that evening every horse on the road thought himself a trotter and went speeding to try his pace with everything that came up beside him. And many a man of Faraway, that we passed, sent up a shout of praise for the Black Hawk.

But I was thinking of Hope and the dance at Rickards. I had plenty of money now, and my next letter urged her to come home at once.



"G'LANG THERE!" HE SHOUTED.

Largest-Eyed Animals.

Horses, giraffes and ostriches have larger eyes than any other creatures.

MANY DAMAGE SUITS.

Claims Aggregating Five Million Dollars Annually Brought Against New York City.

Claims filed against the city of New York for damages, some real, some exaggerated and some fictitious, amount in the year on the average to $5,000,000. There is practically no subject of claim upon which a demand for pecuniary compensation can be based which has not at some time been urged against the city, and some of these claims as filed present a somewhat grotesque character. The law provides that any person having, or claiming to have, a just cause of action against the city, or a valid claim against it, must file it in writing with the comptroller. The law gives the comptroller 30 days for examination into any claim thus filed, and no proceedings for its collection can be taken until the expiration of that period. Then, if no determination of the matter is reached, the claimant brings a suit, the defense of which, for the city, devolves upon the corporation counsel, says the New York Sun.

Some of the claimants against the city ask no more than reasonable remuneration for the damages they have suffered, or the disabilities they have been put under, but a much larger number interpose extravagant claims under the theory that the larger the demand the easier the concession of a smaller sum—thus one claim filed last month with the comptroller was for $5,000 and the form of it follows:

"Damages for personal injuries received by the claimant while standing on the corner of South and Clinton streets, in the borough of Manhattan."

The personal injuries complained of were ascribed to the negligence of the driver of a cart in the street cleaning department, the cart colliding with the claimant.

Another claim was for $10,000:

"Damages for personal injuries resulting from a fall on the sidewalk at the intersection of Eighth avenue and Thirty-first street."

Another was for $20,000 sought by a complainant for damages for "personal injuries received by claimant while walking along Fulton street, in the borough of Brooklyn." It was contended that the injuries suffered arose from the defective condition of the sidewalk of Fulton street. Coupled with this claim, filed at the same time, was another for $5,000 by the husband of the claimant, who demanded that sum from the city "as damage for the loss of services and assistance of his wife due to the personal injuries suffered aforesaid."

Another suit filed at almost the same time was for $20,000 for injuries suffered in falling down an unguarded embankment, and in winter time the number of such damage suits is greater than during the summer in consequence of the accidents arising on the sidewalks from which snow and ice have not been removed. The city accepts notice through the comptroller of all such suits impartially. He takes usually no action upon them until a suit is brought and then the matter comes up for settlement between the representatives of the city and counsel of the claimant. If an agreement can be reached, usually through a large concession of the amount claimed, a judgment for such sum is entered by consent against the city. If, as is more frequently the case, no such mutual agreement can be reached, the matter is brought before a jury and its determination is a record of judgment against the city if the complainant wins. That the city does not always lose is shown by the fact that the costs collected by the corporation counsel's office, many of them paid by claimants against the city, amount to about $5,000 a year. They are turned into the city treasury.

Although the aggregate amount of claims against the city is $5,000,000 on the average each year, the only provision for the payment of such claims is the appropriation for "judgments." This appropriation for this year is $250,000, so that the basis of settlement with claimants is at the rate of about five cents on the dollar—five cents for every dollar claimed as damages.

Too Hard Tackling for the Half-Back.

The bob-sled fever was running its course through the freshman class. One afternoon the sled was crowded with freshmen beyond its limit. All went well, however, until a bend in the road and a stalwart youth presented themselves simultaneously to view. The youth stepped lightly to the side of the curve, but the steering gear of the sled refused to work, and in an instant over the side of the hill went bob sled, seven girls and one man. When the girls had sorted themselves and hastily glanced at their victim they recognized the half-back of the —— 'varsity football team, who shook the snow out of his collar and said, with wonderful pretence of mind: "Ladies, let me assure you any man would have gone down under such very superior tackling."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Not Very Encouraging.

He—Did you speak to your father about our engagement?

She—Well, not exactly; but I told him you were thinking of getting married.

"And what did he say?"

"He said he wasn't surprised to hear that, for you never did have much sense."—Chicago Evening News.

Love's Helping Hand.

"Belinda, if my salary were raised we could be married to-morrow."

"All right, Augustus; I'll write your employer an anonymous letter and tell him we both think he is a mean old thing."—Indianapolis Journal.

WHY THE TRAIN WAITED.

A Trunk Had Been Forgotten and Two Men Went Back Three Miles After It.

They were bound for some unpronounceable town in Michigan which had originally been discovered by an investigating summer resorter and thereupon handed over to investigating hordes. However, the town kept its dignity and stiffly refused to become metropolitan and civilized. An undecided single-track railroad led into its hallowed precincts and the time-table had long ago been lost behind the coal bin or down the well, for trains ran any old time, according to when the conductor finished his slab of custard pie at the lunch counter or the engineer decided he had read all he wanted in the morning paper, says the Chicago Evening News.

The townspeople never went anywhere and the visitors were on vacations, had plenty of time and were charmed with the carelessness of the system, so nobody complained to the president of the road. In fact it was not quite certain there was a president. Somebody paid the train crew their wages and supplied coal, so the train service meandered jerkily on. And, as the village philosopher explained to critics of the road, that was all that was necessary.

"Yeh started fer here," he indignantly remonstrated, "and here yeh be. Watchuh kickin' about?"

This was the last time any restless traveler ever ventured to complain at spending 12 hours accomplishing a five-hour trip, for the argument was undeniably succinct and unanswerable.

There was one Philistine in the party from Chicago which changed cars at the junction at noon and committed themselves to the single-track road. Her friends had explained carefully the vagaries of this railway. "I know the station agent at the junction said we'd be there in five hours, dear," said the matron of the crowd, "but you needn't keep your belongings gathered up. We shan't get there before midnight, if we do then."

The girl raised her eyebrows politely. She disliked exaggeration and she had great faith in the American railway as having emerged from a backwoods state. "Why doesn't somebody do something?" she asked. "That's disgraceful. When people take a train—"

"Exactly," cheerfully broke in the funny man. "You've got right to the point. The passengers nine times out of ten have to drag the whole blamed concern or push it along by main force. It's the only way the train would ever get there, positively!"

The girl's scornful reply was cut short by the train stopping. They had traveled three miles from the junction. Nobody seemed surprised or even annoyed or jumped up to see what was the trouble.

"We might get out and pick flowers," said the matron, casually. "There are some pretty ones over there." The whole party arose and went. The Philistine kept casting nervous glances over her shoulder at the sulky train.

"Don't worry," they told her. "It won't possibly start before half an hour. It's just thinking over the question trying to decide if it really wants to make the trip or not. Or perhaps the fireman remembered he had not had his afternoon siesta and they were giving him a chance at beauty sleep."

Then the girl gave up and picked black-eyed Susans. Presently the train coughed and growled and began to back up. Slowly it retraced the path toward the junction and the girl was alarmed. Had it decided finally it didn't want to go to the town with the unpronounceable name and would it leave them stranded in this wildwood which suggested bears and mosquitoes?

Up the track two men came toiling along to meet the train backing toward them. They were carrying something. It was a trunk. Perhaps it was a murder mystery! Everybody dropped their black-eyed Susans and ran to be in at the finish.

But there was a shriek of surprise from the Philistine. "Why, it's my trunk," she cried, in amazement. The struggling, red-faced men carrying the piece of baggage dropped it with a thump and mopped their foreheads on their gingham shirt sleeves.

"Yes'm," said the brakeman, who stood near. "They forgot and left it at the junction when the change of cars was made and we just waited for 'em to go back after it. All aboard!"

They reached the town with the unpronounceable name exactly one hour after midnight, but the girl didn't say anything. She was still speechless.

Silencing the Boaster.

A certain man was very much given to bragging about grand relations and connections, though he was not always quite convincing. On one occasion he was particularly tiresome, holding forth about "Lady Blank, whom I met yesterday, a connection of mine through Lord So-and-So and the Earl of Nobody," and so on. A Scotchman present said, quietly: "That reminds me o' a man I knew, who said he was a relation o' the duke o' Argyll, and explained it this way: 'The duke's piper's sister's wee laddie has a wee doggie that's ain brither to my aunt's wee laddie's doggie.'" The boaster was silent about his grand relations for the rest of the evening.—London Tit-Bits.

A Suburban Scheme.

First Commuter—I am still carrying my fresh meat out.

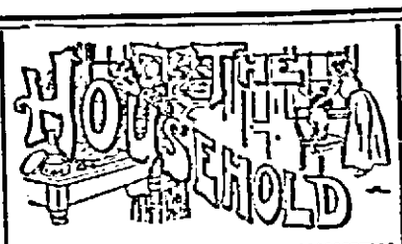
Second Commuter—In this hot weather?

"Yes; I have a refrigerated dress-suit case."—Judge.

Somebody to Fall Back On.

"Dickie, I hated to whip you, but you are so bad I had to."

"Well, never min', ma; when gran'ma comes, an' I tell her 'bout it, you'll be sorrier 'n' I' are now."—Indianapolis Journal.



MILK FOR CITY BABES.

Beautiful and Life-Imparting Charity Originated by a New York Jewish Philanthropist.

Babies are apt to have a hard time of it in the summer at best, but when they are city babies and their parents are poor, life is harder still—so hard that many of them die who would have lived if they could have had the proper food.

Some years ago a rich man in New York, Nathan Straus, got to thinking about this, and decided that he would do something which would save the lives of these poor babies and the heartaches of their poor mothers. Nature was doing the best she could for the babies, under the circumstances, but the circumstances were hard. Mr. Straus talked to doctors about it and found that a large percentage of the deaths of babies in the summer was caused by the impurities in the cow's milk which they drank. So in one of the poorest districts of New York, says the Little Chronicle, he opened a free milk depot where mothers could, on the order of a physician, get milk from which the impurities had been removed by the process named after its originator, the famous French doctor, Pasteur. Milk treated by this process is said to be "Pasteurized." The first year this experiment was tried more than a thousand sick babies were fed on this milk and the way in which they got well and thrived on it was amazing. There grew to be such a demand for this milk that other places for distributing it were opened up in various parts of the city and it is expected

ONE OF THE MILK BOOTHS.

that a million bottles of Pasteurized milk and what is called "modified" milk will be sold and given away this summer. For those who are able to pay for it the milk and the prepared food for infants is sold at one cent for six-ounce bottle. The visiting physicians of the board of health and all physicians who are doing charitable work among the poor have blank orders on the milk depots which they fill out for those of their little patients who need this food and whose parents are unable to pay for it.

Heretofore these milk depots, with the exception of two which were kept open all year, have been in places which were rented for the summer. This year two permanent booths have been put up, one in Central park and another in the park called Tompkins square. Here milk will be sold for one cent a glass to everyone who wants it and in bottles for the babies. As you can see from the picture these milk houses will be pretty little places, and everything about them will be as neat as a new pin. They are built of wood on brick foundations. Inside you see glazed tiles, concrete floors, marble counters and brass trimmings, which are kept polished so bright that you can see your face in them. In the floor is a drain and the walls and furniture every day get a bath of hot water from a hose so that the germs which form in spilled milk are never allowed to grow up and do anybody any harm.

All the milk distributed from these depots comes from farms in New York state in which there are herds of healthy cows and as soon as it gets into New York city it is taken to a sterilizing laboratory, a place where it is put through a treatment which kills or makes harmless the germs which exist to a greater or less extent in all milk. The sterilizing apparatus consists of a copper boiler with a set of cylinders in which the bottles stand for 20 minutes in water heated to the boiling point. Then they are placed in a tank of running cold water and cooled quickly to prevent them from souring. After this the bottles are put into ice water and kept there until they are sent to the depots where they are kept in ice boxes.

The cost of all this work—and there are now 15 of these booths—is borne by the founder of the charity, Mr. Straus, and it is his intention to leave money so that the good work may go on after his death.

Raw Potato to Clean Oil Paintings.

Artists sometimes use a raw potato for this purpose. Cut off the end of the potato and rub the painting very gently with the cut end. As fast as the potato becomes soiled cut off a thin slice and continue to use it until the whole surface is clean. Another method is to rub the soiled surface with the finger wet in warm water. If the dirt is very hard and old use oil instead of water. Let it rest for a few hours so that the dirt may be softened, then wash off with a sponge and tepid suds.—Ladies' Home Journal.

HINTS FOR ECONOMISTS.

How to Freshen Tulle and How to Do Over Various Other Dainty and Perishable Fabrics.

Some useful hints for the furnishing of detached hat trimmings are given by the Millinery Trade Review. Wonderfully good results can be obtained by a little effort in this direction. To steam out crumpled crape, pin the pieces flat on a thickly covered board, lay a wet cloth on top and pass a very hot iron over the surface, close enough to draw the steam from the wet cloth, but not allowing the iron to rest the slightest bit on the crape. Let the crape remain on the board a few minutes to thoroughly dry before taking up.

To steam out tulle, have, if possible, one of the new fan-shaped attachments to put in the spout of a kettle; this enables one to keep far enough off the heating flame to avoid danger of ignition. Failing this, have a large kettle or pan of water boiling, turn the gas low, and, taking one end of your tulle between two hands, pass through the steam, gently stretching and smoothing, and rolling up as you go. In this way you can steam yards and yards of tulle without letting the steamed portion drop over, and when done you have a roll of fresh, crisp tulle.

Mousseline de soie and chiffon can be done the same way, but sometimes it gives better results by being lightly pressed under a damp rag.

Velvet must be steamed only over a wet cloth thrown over a hot iron. Do not brush velvet while wet.

If velvet is very much marred, and does not steam out satisfactorily, you can "miroir" it by laying it flat and smoothing the iron over it the way of the nap. Velveteen and plush can be done the same. Plush gets quite the appearance of miroir antique or "panne" velvet.

To clean white and gray wings, shake gently in a box of cornmeal, then brush and shake the meal out, so as not to crumple the feathers. Aigrettes wash in soap lather; rinse and shake dry in the sun or near a hot stove.

Ribbons are steamed by passing over a wet cloth thrown over a hot iron. To insure the steam going thoroughly through the creases, hold a wad of dry cloth over the ribbon, with it smoothing out the creases. This works much better than a brush. Use clean white cotton cloths. Some taffeta ribbons will not come out well by anything but pressing, with a wet cloth over. If stiff, pull out on the bias. Treat silks the same way.

Freshen black silk lace by sponging with alcohol. Cream and white silk laces, if very dirty, can be cleansed by shaking in benzine or naphtha (taking care there is no fire or light near). After they are dry dampen with alcohol and pin out to dry.

Cotton laces are cleaned by shaking in a lather made of ivory soap paste; rinsed either in plain or blue water; or for ecru in weak tea or coffee, and pinned out to dry, being lightly pressed with a cool iron on the wrong side when dry.

LATEST ENGLISH FAD.

At Watering Places and Summer Resorts Women as Well as Children Wear Sandals.

The women of London have taken to the Grecian and Roman sandals this year, and at the watering places the most fashionable dames and misses are wearing them. "It is children who wear them principally," a maker of these sandals acknowledged, "children and women. Women have them mostly for indoor wear, but the children's sandals are for general use, and it is astonishing how tremendously this trade has grown during the last few years. Personally, I have an idea that sandal wearing is

THE LATEST ENGLISH CRAZE.

more of a passing fancy than a permanent institution. You see, the climate is so changeable. It might rain at any moment, and the child's feet get very wet, and if in the summer it is not wet it is usually extremely dusty, and the dust gets through the stockings to the feet and is very uncomfortable, especially as dust or grit works its way on to the sole of the sandal, and hurts the child's foot. The sandal may last for indoors, though, for the modern tendency to be more natural and sensible extends itself to the footwear, and people are kicking against the cramping and corn-making of the pointed toes of the ordinary foot covering."

The Bombay sandals are not built on the lines of those worn by the old Grecians. Yet they come from the east, where comfort in hot weather is a matter of study. They are made principally of kangaroo hide, and have a flat sole, cut to the shape of the ordinary rounded toe shoe sole.

Tansy Drives Away Moths.

The odor of tansy is a positive preventive of moth invasion.

BILLY MASON'S "FOOLISHNESS"

By Ellen E. Rexford.

BILLY MASON, from the time he first saw a telegraph instrument in operation, thought he would like to be a telegraph operator, and he asked his father to buy him the necessary outfit, so that he might learn the business at home.

"All foolishness," answered Mr. Mason. "You'd get tired of it in less than a week. Better go in for something that you'd get some good out of."

"I wouldn't get tired of it," asserted Billy. "I promise you that if you'll buy me an outfit I'll stick to it till I get so I can send messages just as a real

That settled the matter, so far as Mr. Mason was concerned. But Billy did not give up his plan.

When the new railroad came to Brownsville of course a telegraph line came with it, and Billy lost no time in making the acquaintance of the operator, who was a pleasant, good-natured fellow, and quite willing to show Billy how to use the instrument.

In less than a week from the time he began to practice on the operator's "sender" he had learned the alphabet, and it was not long before he could begin to pick up short and easy words as they came to the operator, over the line.

"You'd learn the business in no time if you had a chance," the operator said. "You ought to have an instrument at home. If you had we'd string a wire between your place and the station, and we could practice a good deal at odd spells."

One day Mr. Mason announced his intention to take the family and go over to his sister's at Three Lakes on a visit.

"We'll go Saturday and come back Monday," he said. "But I guess you'll have to stay at home"—to Billy—"to see to things. It wouldn't do to shut up the house and leave it alone."

Mr. Mason and the family started off on Saturday afternoon on the long-planned, often-delayed visit, and Billy was left to look out for himself, which he felt quite able to do.

The night closed in, dark and threatening storm. The wind blew fiercely about the house and made a roaring sound in the chimney of the fireplace. Billy did not feel at all frightened at being alone, but he could not help feeling lonesome.

He went up to his room about eight o'clock and concluded he would go to bed.

"I wonder if Stewart is in the office still?" he thought. "I'll call him and see."

He went to the instrument and made his "call."

"Click, click, click!" came back the answer, presently.

"Didn't know but that you'd gone home," telegraphed Billy.

"Busy making out my monthly report," came back the answer. "Shall not be able to get away very early to-night. Good night."

"Good night," responded Billy, and then he went to bed.

He dropped off to sleep almost immediately. But he woke just as the old clock downstairs was striking ten.

As the sound of the clock died away he became conscious of another sound—a sound like that of a step in the room below—a slow, careful step, as of some one who did not care to make noise enough to warn others of his presence.

"I wonder if some one is downstairs, or am I imagining it?" thought Billy.

He sat up in bed and listened.

"I do hear steps," he decided. "Who's downstairs, I'd like to know? None of our folks—they wouldn't be tip-toeing around like that. It must be a burglar or a tramp."

Billy's room was over the sitting-room. There was a register in the floor, immediately in front of his bed. When this was open, light would shine through from the room below. As he sat there he heard a sound like the careful opening of a door, and then he saw a glimmer of light through the opening in the register plate. He leaned out of bed and peered down into the room below. Presently a man passed under the register. He could see enough of him to tell that it was a man, and that was all.

He listened. Pretty soon he heard a sound like that of bureau drawers being opened.

"It is a burglar," decided Billy. "He'll get away with father's box that he keeps his money in, as sure as the world!"

Suddenly an idea came to Billy. It was not very late yet. The clock had just struck ten. It was possible that Stewart was still at the station, at work on his report for the month. If he could only call him up!

"I'll try it," decided Billy.

He took a quilt from the bed and dropped it lightly over the register.

"That'll keep the sound of the instrument from getting down to the man," he thought.

Then he got out of bed noiselessly and tip-toed across the room to the table on which the instrument stood.

His hand shook as he touched the key of the sender, so fearful was he that Stewart would have left the office. He sent the "call" and waited almost breathlessly for a reply.

Presently click, click, click! went the machine, and Stewart answered him.

"A burglar here," he said to the station agent, over the wire. "Send men, quick. No time to lose. Hurry!"

"All right," came back the reply.

The village was about half a mile away from the Mason farm. Billy calculated that it would take at least 15 minutes to get men together and get them there. By that time the burglar might be gone. But they would be so close on his track that they might be able to run him down.

He listened again.

By and by the man moved away from the corner where the bureau stood and went out of the room. Billy judged by the faint light that lingered in it that the unwelcome visitor had gone into the pantry, just across the kitchen from the sitting-room door.

He was soon convinced that he was right in this surmise, for he heard the sound of crockery coming in contact with other crockery.

"He's hunting about for something to eat," thought Billy, "and don't know just where to look for it, so he has to keep looking till he finds it. I hope he'll come across the doughnuts and mince pie mother left for me, and will like them so well he'll keep at them until some one gets here."

Billy crept over to the front window, raised the sash softly and listened.

"I'm sure I hear some one down the road," he said. He listened again.

By this time Billy could distinguish the forms of several men at the gate.

He threw up the sash and leaned out of the window.

"Go 'round to the kitchen door," he cried. "There's where he must have got in. He's in the pantry now."

The man in the pantry heard him, as well as the men at the gate, and Billy heard him scurrying across the kitchen floor and out at the kitchen door.

But he was not too late to make his escape. The men from the village came around the house just as he made a bolt for the garden fence, and two or three shots were fired at him. One of them took effect, and with a groan and some terrible oaths, he fell among Mrs. Mason's petunias and hollyhocks.

Five minutes later they had the thief securely bound, hand and foot, by Mrs. Mason's clothesline. The shot had struck him in the leg, and quite disabled him, but the party from the village had no intention of letting him get away, and, being unused to dealing with burglars and that class of not-to-be-depended-on persons, and feeling rather insecure as long as he had the use of hands and feet, they determined to be on the safe side.

"I'll bet he don't get them knots loose very easy," declared the man who did the tying. "I guess there hain't much danger o' his gittin' awar."

The tin box in which Mr. Mason kept his valuables was found in the flower-bed, where the man had dropped it when the pistol ball had struck him. Some articles of old-fashioned jewelry and trinkets of some little value were found in his pockets, and turned over to Billy. Then they took him to the village with them, and he was lodged in jail for safe-keeping.

You may be quite sure that Mr. and Mrs. Mason was greatly excited when they found out what had happened.

"Why, I had over $200 in that box!" cried Mr. Mason. "I've been saving it up to make a payment on the wood-lot with, next week. I don't know what I'd have done if the man had got off with it."

"Now, what do you think of my 'foolishness?'" cried Billy. "If it hadn't been for our telegraph you'd have lost your money, as sure as you live."

"I wouldn't wonder if you're right about that," answered Mr. Mason.

Billy's father went to town the next week, and when he came back he had something for Billy.

"It's brand new," he said, as Billy unwrapped the box, eager to see the contents of it. "Nothing second-hand about that, my son."

"Oh, my gracious," cried Billy, his eyes almost as big as dollars with surprise and delight, as the last paper fell off, disclosing a telegraph outfit, bright with enamel and gilt ornamentation. "Isn't it a daisy? I say, father, you couldn't have brought me anything I'd rather have had than this. It's a good deal nicer than the one the operator has down at the station."

"Glad you like it," said his father. "You've earned it. I hope all your 'foolishness' will turn out as this one has."

The thief never came to trial in Brownsville. It was discovered that he was an old offender, who was wanted in several other places for serious misdemeanors, and he was turned over to the proper authorities, and I believe he is still in state's prison. Perhaps, had it not been for Billy Mason's "foolishness" he might still be at large.—Ledger Monthly.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Heir in Fact.—"What does heir at law mean?" "Virtually the same as attorney at law."—Detroit Journal.

Mabel—"Harry compared me with sparkling wine last night." Clara—"Because you have improved with age, I presume."—Philadelphia North American.

He (with the contempt of a boy of 16)—"Girls always giggle more than boys." She (with the acuteness of 15)—"That's because they have to look at boys."—Stray Stories.

McGarigle—"'Tis said thim doods has a pair o' soospinders for every pair o' pants. Schwartz—"Veil, so haf I." McGarigle—"How manny pair of pants do yez own?" Schwartz—"Vun."—Manchester Union.

Practical Grammar.—Teacher—"Now, Tommy, give me a sentence, and then we'll change it to the imperative form." Tommy—"The horse draws the wagon." Teacher—"Now put it in the imperative." Tommy—"Get up!"—Stray Stories.

Its Reason for Being.—"But why," asked the amateur anarchist, for the twentieth time, "why do we need any law at all?" "Law," said the flippant person, "is necessary for the conservation of our own property and other people's morals."—Indianapolis Press.

The Boy Told Him.—After a recent supper in the rural district a clerical-looking individual arose to respond to a toast. "What am I here for to-night?" was the question he opened with. "To eat!" shouted a hungry small boy, near the door. "You've done drinked six cups of coffee an' swallered the last biscuit on the plate!"—Atlanta Constitution.

It is much easier to be polite and neighborly than to fly into a passion when things don't suit you. Take this note, for instance, addressed by a lady to the woman who lived next door: "Dear Madam: Your children, who are numerous and appear to be disorderly, no doubt deserve the frequent floggings you give them; but, as my nerves are weak, I write this to ask if you can't do something to deaden the sound!"—N. O. Times-Democrat.

FAMILY LIVES IN A TREE.

New Jersey Man Who Has Built Himself a Home Well Above Ground.

John Rausch, of Haledon, N. J., and his family live up a tree. A more unique habitation cannot be imagined. In the branches of a big oak he has built his home. It is perched among the leaves and over the top of the queer abode towers the top of the tree, forming its chief roof.

Rausch, says a letter to the St. Louis Republic, is a German laborer who has worked around Haledon for five years. He has seldom earned more than a dollar a day. He grew tired of paying rent and, with the German's love of owning a home of his own, he tried to buy some property from the real estate dealer of the place, William Buschman. The latter owns nearly all the land in that vicinity, and is anxious to have the property improved. He told Rausch he would give him a nice lot for little money if he would build a house. True the lot was far away from the road, but it was dry and well situated. It was covered with fine trees, and an especially majestic oak grew in the center.

After paying for the lot Rausch found he hadn't money enough to start the house he had promised to build. His wife and three small children ate up his meager earnings. Buschman told him he would have to give up the lot if he didn't begin the house.

Rausch thereupon secured a number of big boxes. He had conceived the idea of making the branches of the tree serve for uprights and timbers.

The nails in the boxes were sufficient. On the strong lower branches he crossed and recrossed the boards. It made a very uneven floor, but the branches were strong and the boards would not slip. The house is circular, but very irregular.

Above all there is a smaller structure that Rausch calls his garret. When the wind blows the whole structure shakes and swings like a hammock yet the whole family live there.

Secret Intact Four Centuries.

Chinese porcelain was common in Europe for 400 years before a German potter succeeded in finding out the process of making it. The Chinese pottery is scattered all over the world, and everywhere valued; but nowhere was the distribution more curious than in western Canada. Early in the century a Chinese junk was cast away on the Pacific coast of America just south of Vancouver island, and its cargo of willow-pattern plates fell into the hands of the Hudson Bay company's officers. Still in the remotest trading posts of the fur traders a few fine specimens remain.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

From Mosquito Mission.

Some of the proceedings of the ecumenical conference, recently held in New York, were marked by humor. A member of one of the audiences rose in his place at the end of a speech, and asked for the attention of those present. The presiding officer thought that a missionary was about to speak, and asked:

"From what outpost do you come?"

"I am from Jersey City," replied the man from the audience—perhaps from inability to hear the exact words of the question.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Spirit of Discontent.

Weary William—De courts are run in de interests o' de rich. Us fellers don't stand no show at all.

Count De Ties—Dat's right! When odder chaps gets hurt on de railroad de company pays 'em fer de damages. When us fellers gets hurt dey usually promotes de brakeman.—Puck.

Depreciation of Money.

In 1873 a silver dollar was worth one dollar and six-tenths in gold. In 1878, eighty-nine cents; in 1883, eighty-five cents; in 1888, seventy-two cents; in 1893, sixty cents, and in 1896 forty-five cents. Money may depreciate, but there is one standard stomach remedy, which has not changed in half a century, and that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It always has been the one unsurpassed remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles.

Not a General's Egg.

The freshness of eggs is carefully graded in this country, but our distinctions are surpassed in delicacy by those formerly in vogue among the British residents in India.

A distinguished general once happened to stop in Calcutta. At breakfast the great man was served with boiled eggs. He took one, broke the shell, and dropped it with an air of disgust.

"Here!" he cried to his servant, "what do you mean by giving me a bad egg?"

The man hurried to his master, and examined the egg with the utmost seriousness.

"I entreat your forgiveness," said he; "but it's all a mistake. The stupid waiter has gone and brought you an aid de camp's egg by mistake."—Stray Stories.

LOW-RATE EXCURSIONS,

Via Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route.

To points in the West, Southwest and Southeast, at half rates (plus $2.00) for the round trip. Tickets on sale Tuesdays, September 4th and 18th, October 2d and 16th, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th, 1900. For full information, land folders, etc., address any agent of above lines, or H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Getting a Rest.

The confusion in other parts of the world enable the sultan of Turkey to look out of the window now and then without quite so much fear of seeing the bill collector.—Washington Star.

A new pupil in a Brooklyn school was asked his name. "Jules," answered the little fellow. "You should say Julius—not Jules," suggested the teacher. "Now," she said, addressing another small boy, "what is your name?" "Billious," was the prompt response.

The Manufacturers of Carter's Ink have had forty years' experience in making it and they certainly know how. Send for "Inklings," free.

The indefatigable energy of some people has a terribly wearying effect on the people that are compelled to associate with them.—Brooklyn Life.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

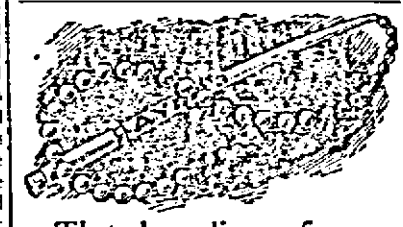
We have it from a certain eastern authority that the very strongest drinkers are often not able to raise the price of a drink.—Indianapolis News.

A Colonel in the British South African Army says that Adams' Tutti Frutti was a blessing to his men while marching.

Some people spend so much of their time in trying to be amiable that they haven't time to earn a living.—Chicago Daily News.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

In the country they call fun wickedness; in the city they call wickedness fun.—Chicago Daily News.



That lazy liver of yours needs a whip. Ayer's Pills will stir it without stinging.

All druggists. 25 cents a box.

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Cathartic

$24.00 PER WEEK

to men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound among farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

His Purpose.

No man proposes to remain single. When he proposes he expects to get married.—Philadelphia Record.

To Cure a Cold In One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Mixed ale causes many serious ailments.—Chicago Daily News.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c.

SUFFERING AND RELIEF

Three Letters from Mrs. Johnson, Showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures the Ills of Women

Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice November, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a great sufferer, have much trouble through the lower part of my bowels, and I am writing to you for advice. Menses are irregular and scanty, am troubled with leucorrhœa, and I ache so through my back and down through my loins. I have spells of bloating very badly, sometimes will be very large and other times very much reduced."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Nov. 20, 1897.

Improvement Reported December, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to tell you that I am improving in health. I am ever so much better than when I wrote before. The trouble through the lower part of bowels is better and I am not bloated so badly. I was very much swollen through the abdomen before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I still have a feeling of fulness across my chest. I have used three bottles of it and am on the fourth."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Dec. 13, 1897.

Enjoying Good Health June, 1899

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Since a year ago I have been taking your medicine, and am now strong and enjoying good health. I have not been so well for three years, and feel very thankful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I would advise all who suffer with female troubles to try your medicine."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, June 1, 1899.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Dessert for To-Day.

You need not worry about it if you have Burnham's Hasty Jellycon in the cupboard. Only necessary to dissolve in hot water and stand away to cool to secure the most delicious jelly. Absolutely pure gelatine, sugar and fruit flavors. Flavors: Lemon, orange, raspberry, strawberry, wild cherry, peach, also unflavored "calfsfoot" for wine and coffee jelly. Your grocer sells it.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' -HEIRS-

Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned), if the additional homestead right was not sold or used, should address, with full particulars, HENRY N. COFF, Washington, D. C.

PILES

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. At druggists or by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic, Appetizer. The bitters that cure DYSPEPSIA. J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

A. N. K.—G 1831

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

THIS OFFER IS ABSOLUTELY FREE

...AND WILL...

SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS A YEAR.

Our Mammoth Fall and Winter Catalogue will be sent to you on return to us of this blank properly filled out. Order from this Catalogue everything you need for yourself and family.

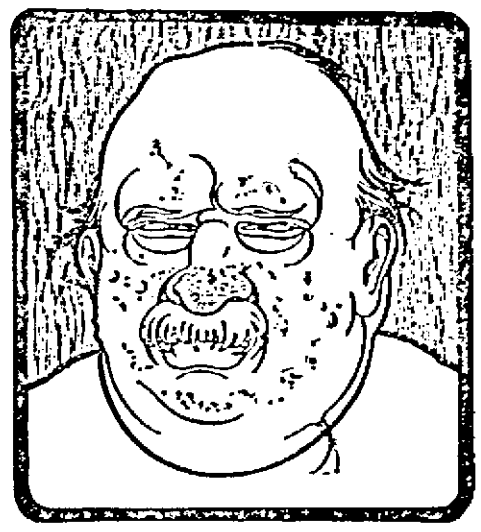
WE MAKE WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT TO CONSUMERS.

Send Catalogue to _____

Town _____

State _____

To S. E. OLSON CO., THE BIG STORE, Minneapolis. [K]



Puffs under the eyes; red nose; pimple-blotched, greasy face don't mean hard drinking always as much as it shows that there is *BILE IN THE BLOOD.* It is true, drinking and over-eating overloads the stomach, but failure to assist nature in regularly disposing of the partially digested lumps of food that are dumped into the bowels and allowed to rot there, is what causes all the trouble. *CASCARETS* will help nature help you, and will keep the system from filling with poisons, will clean out the sores that tell of the system's rottenness. Bloated by bile the figure becomes unshapely, the breath foul, eyes and skin yellow; in fact the whole body kind of fills up with filth. Every time you neglect to help nature you lay the foundation for just such troubles. *CASCARETS* will carry the poisons out of the system and will regulate you naturally and easily and without gripe or pain. Start to-night—one tablet—keep it up for a week and help the liver clean up the bowels, and you will feel right, your blood will be rich, face look clean, eyes bright. Get a 10c box of *CASCARETS*, take as directed. If you are not cured or satisfied you get your money back. Bile bloat is quickly and permanently

CURED BY Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy *CASCARETS* we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 420

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Minneapolis. { WOODWARD & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION } DULUTH.

Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.

Joseph Dupuis Acquitted.

The case of the State of Wisconsin, against Joseph Dupuis, for the killing of a man by the name of Densmore, occupied the attention of the court for four days and a half of last week. Most of our readers are familiar with the circumstances of the case, it being published in the News at the time the unfortunate affair occurred. The case was ably handled on both sides, the state being represented by C. F. Colman, and the defendant by D. E. Riordan. After four days and a half of a hard fought legal battle on part of the attorneys, the case was given to the jury, who in a very short time brought in a verdict of not guilty. Evidence was brought out during the trial that Densmore came to his death by a blow struck by Dupuis causing him to fall, striking the edge of a trunk fracturing his skull, thus causing death. Mr. Dupuis is to be congratulated upon the verdict.—News, Eagle River.

Hon. Webster E. Brown.

The congressional campaign in this district bids fair to be a clean and dignified one between able and honorable gentlemen. Mr. Schweppe is a man of fair ability, with the career of the average party leader, but we hardly think that his most earnest supporter would contend that he could have the influence and standing of a man of Mr. Brown's experience in handling large business interests. Mr. Brown's name is a tower of strength in the business and industrial world of Northern Wisconsin. Being himself in a large employe of men, he knows their needs, and no one ever heard of him being in any way inimical to the interests of his employes. In fact he is particularly strong among laboring men, whose friend he has always proven himself to be, and it will be very hard for a Republican to find a reason for not supporting the able and popular Mr. Brown.—Antigo Republican.

Resolutions of Respect.

Laraway Tent No. 17, K. O. T. M., Rhinelander, Wis., Sept., 5, 1900.

WHEREAS, our Brother Sir Knight Wm. Cairnes has suddenly departed this life and the chapter of his sojourn is closed, his many virtues shall not go unrecorded, for in him we found a kind husband and a loving father and realizing the vacancy which his death has made in our community as well as in our Tent,

THEREFORE, Be it resolved that this Tent will ever hold his name in loving rememberance.

RESOLVED, That we extend to his bereaved family and relatives our sympathy in their sad affliction and that in memory of Brother Sir Knight Wm. Cairnes, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days;

That these resolutions be spread on the records of this Tent and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother, with the seal of this Tent attached, and also that a copy be sent to each of the local papers for publication.

JOHN GREENWOOD,
LOUIS STUMPNER,
WM. A. CLARK.

Call The Hack.

Joslin & Chafee, the local liverymen, find the demand for their hack increasing. The people of the city are becoming educated to the advantages. It is found a great convenience for many of our citizens who attend dances, parties and theatres. The purchase of the hack will no doubt prove a profitable investment. Ike Whitman has charge of the hack and gives prompt attention to night calls. It beats a 'bus. Try it. Charges reasonable.

Notice.

Prof. Fields will open a music school the 1st of Oct. in the music store of B. S. Booth & Co. on Brown street. Thorough instructions will be given on all instruments. Those who wish to take lessons in composition and arrangements, thorough bass and harmony, also voice culture, will have an excellent chance to receive the best of training. 2wks.

State of Wisconsin, Oneida County.

Notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, villages, wards and election districts of Oneida County, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday being the sixth day of November, A. D. 1900, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

Twelve electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A governor in place of Edward Scofield whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A lieutenant governor in place of Jesse Stone whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1900.

A state treasurer in place of Jas. O. Davidson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

An attorney general in place of Emmett R. Hicks, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A state superintendent in place of Lorenzo D. Harvey whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A railroad commissioner in place of Graham L. Rice whose term of office will expire on first Monday of January 1901.

A commissioner of insurance in place of Emil Giljohan, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Clark, Taylor, Price, Ashland, Oneida, Lincoln, Marathon, Shawano, Langlade, Forest, Florence, Marinette, Oconto, Vilas and Iron.

A state senator for the Thirtieth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Florence, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida, Price, Taylor and Vilas.

A member of Assembly for the Assembly District consisting of the counties of Oneida, Price and Vilas.

A county clerk in the place of E. P. Brennan whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A county treasurer in the place of Carl Krueger whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A sheriff in place of A. W. Wiemer whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A coroner in place of Chas. Decanter whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A clerk of the circuit court in place of E. C. Sturdevant whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A district attorney in place of S. T. Walker whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A register of deeds in place of Carrie M. Loken whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A county surveyor in place of D. H. Vaughn whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

A county superintendent of schools in place of F. M. Mason whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January 1901.

In accordance with section 1 of article XII, of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, the following joint resolutions and adopted by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin at the regular session of 1899, are made a part of the foregoing notice, to-wit:

[No. 9, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO 1.

Proposing to amend section 10, of article 8, of the constitution of Wisconsin, relating to good roads.

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring. The section 10 of article 8 of the constitution a public debt, to be used in the construction of Wisconsin, be amended by adding hereunto the following:

The state may however, appropriate money to be raised by taxation and not in any wise to constitute a public debt, to be used in the construction or improvement of public highways, such construction or improvement to be made in the manner provided by law.

[No. 12, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

Proposing an amendment to article XIII, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin to prohibit the pass system.

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That article XIII of the constitution be amended by adding a new section, to be numbered and to read as follows, Section 11. No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation shall promise, offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member, or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws. Or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws or, under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof this office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited, and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment.

[No, 16, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13.

Proposing an amendment to article 11 of the constitution of Wisconsin, giving the legislature power to pass a general banking law.

Resolved, by the Assembly, and the Senate concurring, that 11 of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin be and is hereby amended, by substituting for sections 4 and 5 thereof a new section to be known as section 4 and reading as follows:

Section 4, the legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

[No. 21, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 16.

Proposing an amendment to section 1, of article 10, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin relating to education.

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that section 1, of article 10, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner of as members of the supreme court and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

Given under my hand and official seal at the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, this second day of August, A. D. 1900.

E. P. BRENNAN, County Clerk.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice For Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Wausau, Wis., August 30, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Edward W. Whitson, of Tomahawk, county of Lincoln, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 131, for the purchase of the W½ SW¼ of Section No. 10, in Township No. 37 N., Range No. 6 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the 9th day of November, 1900.

He names as witnesses: H. A. Johnson, Ed. Hales, C. E. McCumber, and D. C. Jones, all of Tomahawk, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of November, 1900. Sep46-6w-Oct17

EDGAR T WHEELOCK, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
July 31, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on September 18, 1900, viz: Tom Hanson, who made H. E. No. 9213 for the NW fractional ¼ Sec. 6, T. 37, N. R. 6e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John H. Johnson, Christ. H. Johnson, Paul Allord and Sam. Dahl, all of Harshaw, Wis.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.—Notice For Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Wausau, Wis., August 24, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Henry A. Johnson, of Tomahawk, county of Lincoln, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 129, for the purchase of the Lot 2, of Section No. 3, in Township No. 3621, Range No. 6 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the 9th day of November, 1900.

He names as witnesses; E. W. Whitson, C. E. McCumber, Dave Jones, Ed. Hale, all, of Tomahawk, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of November, 1900.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

Aug29-6w-Oct11.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
August 24, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on October 6th, 1900 viz: Michael S. Gleason who made homestead entry No. 7816 for the S½ NE¼ NE¼ SE¼ and Lot 4, Sec. 22, T. 36, N. R. 9, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Selmer, John Habliger, Gust. Peterson, James Cannon, all, of Rhinelander, Wis.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

Aug30-6w-Oct4.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
August 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on October 8th, 1900, viz: Gust. Nyland, who made H. E. No. 7265, for the NE¼ Sec. 28, T. 36, N., R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Olson, Jay Miller, John Russell, James G. Cannon, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

Aug30-6w-Oct4.

BROKEN BRIC-A-BRACS.

Mr. Major, the famous cement man, of New York, explains some very interesting facts about Major's Cement.

The multitudes who use this standard article know that it is many hundred per cent. better than other cements for which similar claims are made, but a great many do not know why. The simple reason is that Mr. Major uses the best materials ever discovered and other manufacturers do not use them, because they are too expensive and do not allow large profits. Mr. Major tells us that one of the elements of his cement costs $3.75 a pound, and another costs $2.65 a gallon, while a large share of the so-called cements and liquid glue upon the market are nothing more than sixteen-cent glue, dissolved in water or citric acid, and, in some cases, altered slightly in color and odor by the addition of cheap and useless materials.

Major's cement retails at fifteen cents and twenty-five cents a bottle, and when a dealer tries to sell a substitute you can depend upon it that his only object is to make a larger profit.

The profit on Major's cement is as much as any dealer ought to make on any cement. And this is doubly true in view of the fact each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now amounts to over $5000 a month, throughout the country. Established in 1876.

Insist on having Major's. Don't accept any off-hand advice from a druggist.

If you are at all handy (and you will be likely to find that you are a good deal more so than you imagine) you can repair your rubber and leather articles, with Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Leather Cement.

And you will be surprised at how many dollars a year you will thus save.

If your druggist can't supply you, it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage. 1y-Je28.

ONEIDA HOUSE

GUS HORN, Prop.

Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.

Rates, - *One Dollar per Day*

GEM BARBER SHOP

H. L. JEWETT, Prop.

I make it a point to satisfy my patrons. My workmen are the best in the city. Call and see me. Shop on Davenport Street, next to First National Bank.

Coal and Wood FOR SALE!

Excavating

Lowest Prices in City on Coal

W. F. SHAFER,

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

J. A. WHITING,

VETERINARY SURGEON

And DENTIST.

Office at Joslin & Chafee's Livery.

Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

ED. ROGERS,

GENERAL

Blacksmith and Horse Shoer,

Fancy Horse Shoeing, Buggy and Wagon repairing a Specialty.
All New Work Made to Order.
Mail orders filled promptly.
Give us a Trial.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,

DEALER IN **FURNITURE,**

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times.
Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

The Central BARBER SHOP

GEO. DUSEL, Proprietor.

Only First-Class Workmen Employed.

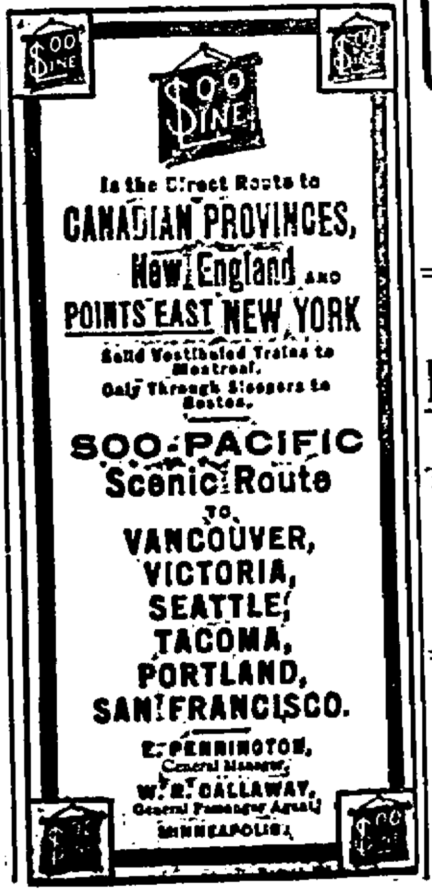
Hilber House Block.

LABOR FEEDS THE TRUST.

Not Meaningly But Thoughtlessly.

There is not a workingman in this country but feels that trusts are the bitterest enemies of labor. If the workingmen withdraw their support from the trusts by refusing to buy brands made by them, the monopolies cannot exist. The laboring men and friends of Union labor are requested to inquire as to whether the brands of tobacco they are using are made by a trust, and if so to act according to their judgment as to whether or not they will buy them. The following brands are made outside of a trust and always will be. They are made by Union labor in a Union factory at Union prices, and are called Gold Rope, Kingbolt, Rise and Shine, Thrasher.

They are made by the Wilson-McCallay Tobacco Co., Middletown, Ohio, who during 30 years of business have never had a strike in their establishment because they have always paid a liberal price to labor. Paste this list in your hat and buy the brand you prefer. You will not only secure the best tobacco made, but strike a telling blow at The Tobacco Trust.



INNES BROS.

Practical Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Gas Lig... ...

Sewer and Water Pipe at reasonable prices

Outside Orders given Prompt Attention

A Postal Card Order Will Receive Immediate Reply

28 Brown St. RHINELANDER, WIS.

D. HAMMEL & CO

—Dealers in—

HORSES

A. M. ROGERS, Resident Manager.

RHINELANDER, WIS

Supreme Contentment

comes to the man with an easy conscience who takes his ease these sultry days with his pipe and his glass or mug of beer—especially if the aforesaid beer is of our brand; none better made, none more pure and wholesome, none better adapted to building up impoverished systems; none more satisfactory every way.

Rhinelander Brewing Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

A WELCOME TREAT

Is a box of our delicious confectionery.

So many kinds and flavors here that something acceptable to young or old can be easily found.

And the cost can be just according to your pocket book or your estimation of the recipient.

Excellent Candies at 20 cents per pound.

Better, for more money.

Opp. P. O. C. D. BRONSON.

BUY LOTS NOW.

I am instructed to make a general advance in prices of from 25 to 50 per cent. to take effect about may 30. Those who contemplate buying should take advantage of the present low prices.

Money to Loan on good security.

PAUL BROWNE

Call and see me when in need of

Up-to-Date Tailoring.

A. C. DANIELSON,

Brown Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

We are able to furnish you some very nice

BOX CANDIES.

KRANZ, AMERICAN, LOWNEY'S.

This we guarantee to be up to date. Watch our display in fine stationery next week. This is especially fine stock at reasonable prices.

ASHTON BUILDING,
Davenport Street, Rhinelander. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH

Better than a Piano, Organ, or Music Box, for it sings and talks as well as plays, and don't cost as much. It reproduces the music of any instrument—band or orchestra—tells stories and sings—the old familiar hymns as well as the popular songs—it is always ready. See that Mr. Edison's signature is on every machine. Catalogues of all dealers, or NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO., 135 Fifth Ave., New York.